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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Must World End Nationalism?

Canada Bar Ponders Big Issue

Britain Prepares for Geneva

Nuremberg Hails Hitler Host

Europe Seeks Standard Living

Soup Is Eaten, Never Drunk

CANADA'S Bar Association listens to a severe indictment of the new nationalism by an attorney from the United States. H. J. Grafton Rogers, representing the American Bar Association, says the valiants of liberalism are crying aloud and the ambassadors of peace are weeping because the civilized nations have plunged into a program called nationalism which checks world progress. He sees high tariff walls and campaigns for self-sufficiency as having unforeseen effects. Internally, he believes nationalism means a rearrangement of government and menacing of the shrines of the common law. Externally, it cuts off art and ideas which should be universal. Mr. Rogers arouses deep interest—The problem he discusses is challenging the thinkers of today.

¶ Italy, Russia, Japan and the United States are cited as among larger nations now deepest in nationalism. Germany climaxes its plunge with the Reichbank statement that it desires no more foreign financing but will look to its own resources, and the current demonstration at Nuremberg of the strength of the Hitler forces. Both Italy and Soviet Russia can point to important and unmistakable achievements growing out of this individual policy. The forsaking of the W. E. C. and adoption of an intensive nationalistic course by the United States have been praised, rather than condemned, by various other powers—They believe only the United States is capable of conducting vast recovery experiments which will be of advantage to the whole world.

¶ "Buy British," "America first," and "Deutschland über alles" are criticized as catch phrases of nationalism which narrow the human outlook. They are charged with silencing and demoralizing stable elements which work for a better world. What seems the simplest patriotism may spring from impulses of self-justification. The nations must soon analyze searchingly the motives behind their nationalism. Public opinion in the United States seems to support the idea expressed by the President that the nationalism of the American recovery program is as temporary as it is deliberate—To find the way out and to share results with the nations, was the unselfish idea.

¶ Britain's Cabinet prepares for earnest consideration of foreign affairs. Ambassador Davis is arriving from Washington with the new American disarmament proposals. Britain opposed France's original plan for periodic inspection of armaments, believing investigation on complaints would be more satisfactory, but is willing, in view of Roosevelt's advocacy, to reconsider. Germany's recent border demonstrations call for calm discussion. League Council, League Assembly and Disarmament Conference come soon—Britain shapes its active part in history making.

¶ Germany sees the Nazis impressively open their great "congress of victory" at Nuremburg. A proclamation by Chancellor Hitler justifies the use of force to seize power over a willing people. He says Communist chaos was escaped only by a hairsbreadth. He hopes the conclave means furthering the idea of Naziism and Fascism in the world. He scores democracy—"The greater the task, the greater must be the authority of those called to solve it."

¶ Europe studies an absorbing proposal for the leveling up of its standards of living. Industrial western Europe has far higher standards than agricultural eastern Europe. Now it would push its furniture, clothing and machinery into the eastern states and agree in turn to absorb their food surpluses. The European states are in political disunity, but—Their very sufferings may drive them into economic understanding.

¶ The nations step along. France decides to take a firm stand on the German border demonstrations. Italy sees university athletes of 32 countries start their games before 65,000 spectators at Turin. Tiny Andorra elects 16 councilors favorable to the régime that caused the trouble, seven who oppose. Cuba feels a hurricane on its north coast. Uruguay invites 21 nations to the Pan-American congress. Argentina prays for rain—The world wants a downpour of things.

¶ The American Society for Better Living finds that one eats, instead of drinks soup. Soup in the European sense cannot be taken in mere swallows, because it is so full of meat or fish and vegetables and what nots. In France and Italy "la soupe" of the peasant constitutes the substantial evening meal. The word "supper" is said to come from soup, which indicated that soup is to be taken by supping, not by sipping. But whether supped or sipped, the operation must be a serenely silent one—Otherwise, the soup is merely being absorbed.

Cummings Admits Court Test Must Clarify Validity of NRA

Attorney-General Asserts Constitution Is Safe in Fundamentals

The coincident meetings of the American and the Canadian Bar Associations continue to run along similar lines.

At Detroit, the American Association heard Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General of the United States, say that the Constitution is in no danger and that he did not propose federalizing the police forces of the nation but to coordinate them for the sake of freer and more determined coöperation.

In Ottawa, the Canadian Association heard Mr. J. Grafton Rogers, representative of the American association tell them that progress was in collision with the new nationalism, a term taken to camouflage the New Deal, and that none knew what would happen. Advocaters of the new trend, he said, were only fumbling at forecasting its wider consequences.

Analyzes New Deal

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James Grafton Rogers

Representative of American Bar Association at Canadian Bar Association Convention

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 1—In the first full-dress defense by a member of the Roosevelt Administration of the constitutionality of its sweeping enactments since March 4, Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General, told the American Bar Association in session here that "the life, letter and integrity of the Constitution have not been impaired."

Facing an audience of conservative lawyers and judges that has showed itself in the past week suspicious if not critical of the legal validity of many of the Administration's acts, Mr. Cummings frankly announced that the courts must prove the final arbiter of the law, and that he faced such an inevitable test with equanimity.

"There has not been the slightest fundamental departure from the form or nature of our Government or the established order," he declared. "Our jural system remains intact. The federal equilibrium has not been disturbed. The life, letter and integrity of the Constitution have not been impaired. Its checks and balances, its definition and division of authority, and its complete supremacy remain inviolate.

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Small Motorcar Blamed for Rise In Insurance Rate

Increase in Accidents Laid to Power and Speed of Light Machines

Increasing accidents involving small, fast automobiles, is the reason why the 1934 compulsory insurance rate for light weight vehicles will be about 5 per cent higher in the Boston district, Mr. Merton L. Brown, insurance commissioner, stated today.

Meanwhile, dealers and owners of small cars are summoning their forces to contest the higher rates at the public hearing required by law coming on Sept. 11. Their protest, officials say, will have to be directed against the law itself rather than its administration. Rates calculation, they say, directly reflect the actual accident records for each district during the previous year and cannot be changed without altering the law.

Inexperience in handling low-price machines, with their high power and low stability, makes the greatest problem facing the Governor's public safety committee, officials declared in explaining the cause of the higher rates.

Many Decreases

While the low-priced car insurance increased, the heavier types showed decreases in many districts throughout the State. Taken in aggregate, Massachusetts auto owners will pay only about 1 per cent more next year.

Simultaneously with the announcement of the rising menace to public safety from the light class of automobiles, the Governor's safety committee today set out to carry a new anti-accident campaign to every corner of the Commonwealth.

The state committee will cooperate with local committees in the actual remedying of bad driving conditions and in various forms of public education, during this campaign. This is Massachusetts' answer to the threat of small cars. Faster machines, with less weight to keep them on the road, said Secretary Blanchard of the Governor's committee, need more traffic lights, smoother and wider roads, tighter enforcement of traffic laws, and more "horse-sense" on the part of drivers.

Secretary Blanchard also pointed out that the higher rates announced by the insurance commissioner are not entirely pessimistic when properly interpreted. More cars have traveled more miles over the roads of the State during the last year, he said, therefore, there had been an increased exposure to accidents, and one would expect a slight increase in the accident figures.

Only Practical Remedy

No action can be taken to protect car owners from losing money in case of the failure of the approved insurance company, until the Legislature meets, said Mr. Brown. The only practical remedy advocated in vain now for three years by Mr.

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Recovery Success Depends on Consumer, Johnson Says, and Jane Doe's Reactions Tend to Prove His Statement Correct

She Didn't Like Jump in Prices but Was Glad John Got a Job

Now Praises Eagle

He May Be the Means Of New NRA Policies

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Dudley Cates

Assistant Administrator for Industry Who Leaves Recovery Fold.

It Is Man in the Street Who Has to Bear Brunt of the Battle

Is Last to Benefit

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 1—"There is just one person who will decide the success of this great experiment," said Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, before this reporter started out to survey the situation in the field.

"Just one!" exclaimed the reporter eagerly, seizing his pencil and preparing to make note of name and address that might send him flying across the United States.

"Yes, sir!" snapped the General, "That's the American consumer . . ."

"Dear me!" said the reporter.

A more difficult fellow than the consumer to interview it would be hard to find. It is easy enough to get the employer's views; there are trade associations and chambers of commerce for that. Labor's views are just as easily secured at the local trade union headquarters. I have reported on these composite reactions from Brockton, Mass., half-way across eastern America.

But what organization has the consumer? He is not class conscious; he is not organized; few voices are raised in his name. He is the final and, perhaps most important member of the triple partnership that is needed to make the recovery act a success. He is the one, too, let there be no doubt about it, who is asked to carry the heavy burden at the outset in many cases. But, after all, who is he? Where does one find him?

Let me jot down, just for the record, what the consumer is called upon to do in the present daring economic experiment. He is asked to do these three things, and to do them cheerfully:

1. Buy now.
2. Pay higher prices.
3. Patronize the Blue Eagle.

These are not easy things, and No. 2 in particular is unpleasant. The somewhat invidious position of the consumer is made even clearer if I quote here and there from General Johnson. At Baltimore, Aug. 10, he said:

"Don't forget that nobody expects employers to pay the cost of reemployment. That is not possible. The consumer—as always—pays the bill. . . . It is inevitable that the employer will raise his price. The only restraint that is asked of him is that he not raise his prices any more than his costs are raised."

At Harrisburg, Penna., Aug. 2, the General said:

"The critic says, 'Yes, but employers cannot afford that' (to boost wages). The answer is that the employer must charge a higher price. If he does that the burden is not upon him, it is on the consumer."

These are fair samples of the perfectly frank statements made by leaders of the recovery campaign, and added to them has been the injunction to "buy now," both to prime the pump of recovery and to avoid these very increases in prices which have been declared inevitable.

The resignation of Prof. William F. Ogburn from the Consumers' Advisory Board emphasizes the need for additional protection of the consumer.

The question is, then, What does the consumer think about it all?

I have tried to find the answer to that question all the way across the eastern states. I do not think that I have found the complete answer, nor indeed that anyone could. The first response of the consumer was obvious. Department store sales in New York jumped 5 per cent in a few weeks. The patriotic response to the "consumer drives" with Blue Eagles is being recorded daily by newspapeprs all over the country. The leaders of NRA campaigns have

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Two Europes Linked in Plan To Aid Trade

Equal Living Standards for Farm and Factory Regions Proposed

Vast Market at Hand

Eastern Agricultural Area Lacks Many Essentials of Modern Civilization

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—There is an interesting revival of the proposal, which is by no means new but which has been largely forgotten, to level up the standard of living throughout Europe.

It has been provoked by the suggestion that the United States may for a time withdraw into itself, and seek economic salvation within its own territory.

It is natural that Europe, too, should aim at this new autarchy. But the obstacle which is immediately seen is the absolute inability of the separate countries of the Continent to live in watertight compartments.

If America is a large tract of land which contains most of the commodities it needs, so is Europe. But there is a profound difference. Whereas there is real unity in northern America, there is complete disunity in Europe.

Outlet for Production

In important political quarters it is, therefore, being asked whether it is not possible to establish a greater measure of economic unity on the Continent of Europe. If this could be done, then western Europe would find a great outlet for its production by helping to raise the standard of living in eastern Europe.

Such was the fundamental purpose of Aristide Briand, but he thought of the problem chiefly in political terms, and, as it appears at present, political unity in Europe is out of the question.

Economic unity would, however, lead to political unity eventually. The dilemma is that without a prospect of political agreement it is hard to reach economic agreement.

A few years ago Francis Delaisi, a French economic writer, pointed out that there were in reality two Europes. The first Europe, which lies in the West, has become industrialized, and has a comparatively high standard of living. The second Europe, chiefly agricultural, lies in the East, and has a comparatively low standard.

This important, if simple, fact is now recalled. It is felt that we should be well on the way to a solution of European economic problems if the two Europes could be brought together.

The first Europe is in a position to supply many things that are lacking in the second Europe. Articles of clothing, of furniture, of machinery—a thousand products of invention which are among the commonplaces of life in the West—have scarcely been introduced into some of the more primitive regions of eastern and southern Europe.

Home Markets Neglected

Were there a demand for them in these parts, industrial Europe would at once find immense markets of which it is now deprived. On the whole it has made very little effort to bring up the second Europe to its own level. It has sought for markets overseas, but these markets at its door it has largely neglected. Yet it would be profitable to cultivate them.

It should, of course, be understood that industrial Europe would in return make its purchases as far as possible from agricultural Europe. This would be necessary to relieve the distress that now exists, and at the same time to supply purchasing power to the peasant population which manages to exist without a great many of the ordinary advantages of modern civilization.

The first Europe, industrialized and relatively prosperous in the sense that it has innumerable commodities at its disposal (though suffering from a crisis of exports), includes part of Scandinavia, a portion of Poland, part of Hungary, Austria, Czechoslovakia, northern Italy, France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Great Britain. Some of these countries are in some degree agricultural as well, but others are almost entirely dependent for their agricultural needs on other nations.

Trade Equilibrium Necessary

The second Europe includes the Mediterranean, Danubian, and Balkanic regions, together with Russia; and although in these countries, too, industries exist, they are not on the same scale as in the West. Most of them are distressed by their inability to dispose of their agricultural products at a price which will enable them to live in comfort.

The plan, therefore, is to obtain an equilibrium of the two Europes, and to make of them one Europe which would be much more self-contained and which would have a more uniform standard of living.

There is no doubt that a great deal could be done on these lines. What has hitherto prevented the experiment from being tried is that most of the western countries have acquired the habit of looking outside Europe itself. It is not now proposed that they should sacrifice colonial expansion, but rather that they should not forget that if they are extra-European they are primarily European. Europe is asked to rediscover itself, and to accept as slogan: Back to Europe!

Braves' Surge Revives Pennant Memories of 1914

Victory Over Giants Yesterday Whets Boston's Hopes in Doubleheader

Giants 2, Braves 0

First Game

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	0

Batteries—Frankhouse and Spohrer; Hubbell and Mancuso.
Umpires—Pfirman, Stark, Magerkurth and Klem.

After 19 lean years, Boston's Braves are nearing the pinnacle. Five games with the leading Giants stand between Boston and the main track to the National League pennant. From sixth place in midsummer the Braves have suddenly started a winning way.

Men, women and children poured into pavilion and bleachers—60,000 of them, as 40,000 did yesterday, when they cheered, munched peanuts, twisted scorecards into pulp and then blew the lid off the Allston sky when the Braves snatched the opening game of Boston's "little world series" from the New York Giants, 7 runs to 3.

With today's overflow crowd occupying every available seat in the temporary bleachers along the margin of the playing field, ground rules went into effect. On the margin of the field not occupied by temporary stands, spectators stood five deep. A throng of approximately 10,000 milled in the streets outside the grounds. Many with tickets were unable to get into the park.

Gus Mancuso, Giant's catcher, gave the fans a start early in the first game, when he hoisted one of Fred Frankhouse's "jug handle" curves into the temporary stands in left center. The umpires ruled it a two-bagger under the prevailing rules and the swarthy Giant pulled up at second. Carl Hubbel, Giant's pitching ace, opposed Frankhouse in the first game.

Like the "hitless wonders" of 1914 that did a Fourth of July-to-Labor Day leap from the National League cellar to win the pennant and then the World Series, Boston's 1933 model is traveling in high gear.

Will history repeat itself? Forty-thousand yelling fans yesterday came to see. Sixty thousand, and then some more, according to early estimates, came back again today to see the doubleheader. And to see for themselves that a Boston team that won't be beaten can't be beaten—maybe!

The pennant! The World Series! All Boston is thinking of beating the Giants; gaining first place and holding it to the finish.

A World Series? An anticlimax!

With the doubleheader this afternoon, Boston baseball fandom's fancies are soaring. Boston's baseball public is still on the edge of its seat—holding its breath.

Enid Wilson Beaten; Van Wie-Hicks Final

HIGHLAND PARK, Ill., Sept. 1 (AP)—Virginia Van Wie of Chicago, defending titleholder, and Helen L. Hicks of New York swept into the finals of the women's national golf championship at Exmoor today. Amazing the gallery with sub-par golf as her opponent's game fell to pieces, the Chicagoan routed Enid Wilson, England's three-time champion, 6 and 5, while Miss Hicks, 1931 titleholder, crushed Maureen Orcutt of Hawthorn, N. J., 6 and 4, winding up a brilliant scoring attack with a pair of birdies.

British Welcome American Delay On Arms Plans

Better Atmosphere Found for Conference's Action on Disputed Issues

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 1—The British Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, is paying a brief visit to London where a full meeting of the Cabinet takes place Tuesday.

While the meeting is not specially called in connection with foreign affairs importance is attached to it especially as regards disarmament in view of suggestions which Mr. Norman Davis is understood to be bringing from President Roosevelt on this burning question.

It is felt generally that Mr. Roosevelt's proposal to hold back the United States modernization program for its land and air force, pending the October meeting of the Disarmament Conference has established a favorable atmosphere for reconsidering this entire problem which is rendered especially urgent by recent events upon the Austro-German frontier and in Iraq.

Question of Procedure

The French proposal for regular semiannual supervision of world armaments did not at the preliminary discussions at Geneva approve itself to the British Government. The question is one of reaching procedure most likely to be effective and generally acceptable.

Downing Street would have preferred to empower the permanent disarmament commission to investigate any alleged infractions of the convention at the request of one or more of the contracting parties, leaving regular periodical investigations to be confined to such states as specifically agreed thereto.

The British Government, it is understood, still thinks this alternative likely to be at least productive of friction, but holds also that the question may well be further examined, especially if, as now seems probable, the United States is disposed to agree to the French proposal.

The British Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon, leads the United Kingdom delegation to Geneva where the League of Nations council meets Sept. 22 and the Assembly Sept. 25. The Disarmament Conference bureau, as now arranged, reassembles Oct. 9 preliminary to a full conference meeting Oct. 16.

Iraqi Question Prominent

Meanwhile, informal talks are to take place between the British Government and other powers on outstanding difficulties.

The Assyrian Patriarch's representation has been circulated to all powers, including the Iraqi Government, and will be considered by the League of Nations council.

The British position in this connection is understood to be that although it is no longer responsible, nevertheless as the former mandatory power, until recently answerable to the League of Nations for the good government of Iraq, it cannot be unconcerned at the tragic events which have occurred since it gave up control.

Another question coming up is that of he treatment of Jews and other minorities in Germany. In this connection, Sir John yesterday received at the foreign office Mr. James Maxton, Mr. Fenner Brockway and Mr. C. A. Smith, representing the Independent Labor Party, an influential British left wing political group which desires to register a demand for intervention.

Derbyshire to Open Derelict Lead Mines Under Feudal Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—A scheme to open several derelict Derbyshire lead mines has shown that there are about 700 abandoned lead mines in Derbyshire waiting for claimants.

Derbyshire lead mining is said to be the last industry in England to be controlled by feudal laws. Its policy is dictated by a jury of 24 Derbyshire born freemen, and their decision under the Law of the High Peak Hundreds, cannot be upset by any court of law.

Anyone can claim an abandoned lead mine by applying to the Barmaster, the King's representative, and paying a fee of 5s. The Barmaster calls together the jury of 24 dictators in a wayside tavern where they discuss the claim.

The owner of the mine can contest the claim, but if the jury decides against him he is powerless to appeal, or reverse its verdict.

American Republics Invited to Congress

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Sept. 1 (AP)—Uruguay invited the American republics today to participate "in the interest of fraternal reciprocity" in the seventh Pan-American Congress to be held in December.

"The exceptional gravity of this hour gives the assemblage of the American nations an importance never equaled," the invitation said. "Economic interdependence will be examined sincerely and profoundly in the interests of fraternal reciprocity. America can and must discover a new road to internal and external stability.

"Profound preoccupation and anxiety over economic, financial, political and social difficulties endow the conference with an air of expectant serenity and eager hope. It is necessary that there be faith between men and nations; that political and economic peace progress together; and that eyes be opened to hard reality that Pan-Americanism may be an affirmation of incessant energy for collective advance."

Thousands Visit Playground

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Playgrounds of the city and county have experienced the largest attendance that has ever been reported to the Charlotte park and recreation commission for one week's activities, when 27,929 children and adults participated in the playground events.

Hitlerist Rally Acclaims Victory Over Bolshevism

National Socialism Called Guardian of Peace in Nuremberg Speeches

NUREMBERG, Ger., Sept 1 (AP)—Chancellor Adolf Hitler received an immense ovation today when, amid the shouts of 15,000 selected National Socialist followers foregathered for the fifth party congress, he slowly strode through the long convention hall to the rostrum.

These delegates to the biennial congress, the first since the Hitlerites came into power, owe their present position of authority to Herr Hitler and here had an opportunity to show their gratitude by shouting, applauding and saluting.

The hall was a riot of brown, and it seemed like a gathering of military men, although Herr Hitler's press chief, Herr Otto Dietrich, addressing 1500 correspondents from all parts of the world, assured them that "the National Socialist storm troopers have no military character whatever and are merely political soldiers who conquered Bolshevism."

Brown uniforms were projected against a background of red banners, flags and bunting, in the center of which was the National Socialist symbol, a black swastika in a circle of white.

Occupying honor seats on the rostrum were non-Fascist members of the cabinet.

Exaltation of the National Socialist movement as the guardian of peace and the conqueror of Bolshevism was the keynote of speeches.

Herr Rudolf Hess, deputy chief of the party, speaking before thousands of party followers, asserted:

"I should like to describe Nazi-ism and Fascism as sound common sense cast into political forms. Both can desire but one thing, namely, to obtain security over and against those states in which sound common sense obviously does not yet reign."

Herr Hess then described present-day Germany as "the most modern democracy and in the world whose leader, rooted in the people and borne by the confidence of the majority of the people, gained the right to leadership from his own strength."

Cates Resignation Centers Gaze on NRA Labor Policies

Johnson's Aid for Industry Not in Accord With Leaning to Labor—Thought Business Not Getting Fair Treatment

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—That the NRA is fast becoming the crucible in which ultimate relations between American labor and capital must be fused is revealed with the resignation of Mr. Dudley Cates, assistant administrator for industry.

His departure, on the grounds that as a spokesman for employers he could no longer coöperate with the NRA's labor policy, seems to accentuate still further the leaning toward the workers which such leaders as Mr. Donald R. Richberg, Mr. Edward F. McGrady, and Mr. Leo Wolman have already impressed upon the national experiment.

The labor-capital issue is now left starkly before Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, adminstrator, and it appears that sooner rather than later he may be forced to take the deciding step in determination of American labor's future.

Meanwhile, employers are eagerly watching for the appointment of Mr. Cates's successor, to determine whether they should go on the warpath to redeem the NRA from what they regard as excessive sympathy with labor unionism.

Disagreed on Labor

Mr. Cates's resignation was predominantly, although not entirely, due to disagreement with his chief over labor policy, and it had grown by small stages over a number of weeks. The great issue drawn between the two, however, was Mr. Cates's conviction that the NRA should be the instrumentality for establishing an entirely new form of trade unionism in the United States. His plans called for vertical unions in each industry, each union to be free equally of employers and outside labor leaders.

At the same time that Mr. Cates sacrificed his important post in the NRA for what he believed to be justice in the battle between labor and industry, Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor and other members of the NRA's labor advisory board issued a statement protesting against the concession made to industry in the automobile code and warning that the "NRA would court disaster" if it accepted any more "so-called 'efficiency' or 'individual merit' clauses" in future codes.

Although General Johnson's acceptance of Mr. Cates's resignation does not indicate a complete capitulation to labor on the part of the NRA, it is widely accepted here as indicating a definite leaning toward

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Detroit Celebrates Successful Drive In Recovery Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 1—Coming as a climax to the campaign which is regarded here as having put "over" Detroit 100 per cent in allegiance to President Roosevelt's recovery program, even without the Ford company, there was a parade, NRA flag raising and dancing on the downtown boulevards here last night.

Fifteen thousand marchers and many thousand spectators who jammed the downtown district, thus celebrated the spread of labor that has given 10,000 jobs to men and women who have not worked for months.

At the City Hall, where an NRA flag was hoisted, many gathered after the parade to hear a congratulatory address by Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator. His speech was relayed from Washington and radiocast from this point.

General Johnson said the President's plan for reëmployment had definitely passed the experimental stage and that 2,000,000 men and women have either already gone back to work or are now definitely on their way back. He said that he had reports from Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis and other large industrial centers that many thousands of men and women had returned to their old jobs.

'It's Goin' to Be Nice Day,' Brothers Say, As Helen Wins 'Perfect Driver' Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—Good-natured "razzing" by three husky brothers put Miss Helen Anderson, 17, into the headlines recently. She is the one "perfect automobile driver" in Spokane County. Victor, Ray and John, the brothers, have had to subside a little. And they are more cautious.

It is a little awkward to have a perfect girl driver in the family. It affects that superior feeling of big brothers. They were in the habit of telling her that she'd have a "tough time getting by the inspector." There were 99 questions, more or less, to be answered, and if she answered nine she'd be lucky, they said. Besides she'd have to show the police department a thing or two about driving.

Helen listened, but talked little. A local paper printed some questions and answers about automobile driving for its readers, and these Helen mastered. Then came the day of the examination. It wasn't like her school examinations. There were burly policemen and inquisitive detectives and a lot of worried petitioners for drivers' licenses about, so the atmosphere was anything but reassuring. And in her ears rang her brothers' gleeful reminders, "Now don't think too hard. Just remember to keep to the right and stop for the red lights."

Helen wrote for an hour or so. The inspector said it was the first perfect examination paper turned in. He questioned her. She knew the answers. He found that she knew her car from the front axle to the tail light. And can she drive? The chickens about her suburban home testify to that. Not one has ever lost a feather.

Ray and Victor and John are quiet of late. They talk more about the weather than they did.

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Things Present

Readers will welcome more news from Mr. Abbot, written from Leningrad, "Watching the World Go By" on the Editorial page.

There is an idea for wives with sporting blood, in the editorial "On Husband-Calling."

Some interesting recipes from Holland, on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, should be added to your international cook book.

Your Czech friend who is studying English may thank you for drawing to his attention the article and its translation on the Home Forum page.

More Ad-O-Grams on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Saturday brings the following features: Book Reviews and Literary News (with its Bookman's Holiday), Progress in Education page (with its Living Language series), Interior Decoration and Antiques (with another large pictorial display), and the World News Map.

Economic Issues Facing Mexico As Congress Meets

Important Reorganizations Expected in Three Departments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F. Sept. 1.—Although the second session of the thirty-fifth Congress, which convened today, is expected to be primarily a "political congress," concerned with electoral problems for the forthcoming elections, recent developments indicate that the way will be paved at this session for important economic reorganizations which will modify both the domestic and foreign programs which Mexico has pursued in the past.

Recent speeches, statements, and interviews of the nation's leaders, including President Rodriguez and Former President Calles, manifesting a trend toward state socialization, have stimulated lawmakers who have been nursing socialistic legislation into hoping that such proposals, heretofore classed as "radical," may find favorable reception.

For more than a month the various ministries have been preparing detailed reports of their activities and plans for inclusion in the annual address of the President which is expected to give especial attention to the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of National Economy and the Ministry of Foreign Relations. Prospective reorganization of the War Ministry will bring that department to the forefront in preliminary discussions, it is indicated.

The stress on the Ministry of Finance, besides the usual fiscal problems which must be touched on in discussion of domestic affairs, is likely to be placed upon Mexico's participation in the recent World Economic Conference at London and on the resultant international silver pact, which is of utmost importance to Mexico's economic well-being. That Congress may initiate legislation to further bolster the monetary dignity of the white metal is not considered improbable.

The field in which the Ministry of National Economy, which was only created last year and which has become one of the most important branches of the Federal Government, must necessarily occupy attention.

Specific problems upon which legislation may be suggested in this department include that of the proposed "free zone" for the northern portion of Lower California. Commercial interests have petitioned the President to decree a "duty free" area into which foreign products may be imported without imposts. Other border regions and Mexican industrialists are opposed to this measure, while leaders in the southern zone of Lower California are prepared to insist that if there is a free zone that the entire peninsula be thus converted.

Formation of new cooperatives, land parceling, expropriation legislation as being applied by the states, are some of the older problems which will merit consideration. The National Revolutionary (Administration) party has already announced that it hopes to complete the land parceling program by the end of the next presidential term.

A minor national problem, but one which has been heatedly discussed in Mexico City, is that of possible restoration of the extreme penalty for the crime of murder, in the Federal District. Agitation for the restoration of this penalty has been going on here while in the interior states the general trend has been toward abolition of the extreme penalty, four states having already enacted this into law.

Queens Light Rates Chopped 18 Per Cent

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—The Public Service Commission has issued an order to the Queens Borough Gas & Electric Company to cut its rates 18 per cent for one year, beginning Sept. 18. It was estimated this will mean a saving of about $435,000 to consumers in that borough.

The commission's order, issued yesterday, was a result of its statewide investigation of gas and electric companies, to bring light and power rates in line with the incomes of consumers in the depression period.

In announcing the order, Mr. Milo R. Maltbie, chairman of the commission, revealed that he advocated a 20 per cent cut in rates for the emergency period, but that he had agreed to the smaller figure so as to concur with other members of the board and get immediate action.

Mr. Maltbie issued a statement in which he said that the average dividend upon the stated value of the company's common stock during the depression was far in excess of that in any prior three-year period. In the last five years, he said, total dividends exceeded the par value of the stock.

Notwithstanding these facts the surplus of the company steadily increased, multiplying its size six times in less than five years, he said.

Diamond Match Net Profit

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP)—Diamond Match Company has June quarter net profit of $489,402, compared with $810,626 in the previous quarter and $527,940 in the second quarter of 1932.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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New Deal Builds Up New Salesmanship

THE New Deal greeted one man on his arrival in New York with a new kind of salesmanship. He bought a pair of shoes for $6.

"How much do you think those were last week?" the salesman challenged.

The visitor tried an old dodge. "Ten dollars?"

"Five dollars!" said the salesman. "The NRA, you know. Everything is on the up grade. Prices, business, wages. The Blue Eagle is lifting them up."

The visitor stared. Should he rejoice that the price had risen, or should he lament his failure to buy earlier.

"Five dollars last week," the salesman chanted. "Six dollars this week. How much next week?"

The man decided to rejoice. To consider that not only had he witnessed the flight of the eagle, but had done his part, and given that bird a boost upward in its flight from the blue of low prices to the empyrean of "better times."

Legionnaires Asked To Seek Equal Relief For Men of All Wars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 1—A fixed policy of treatment for World War veterans which would be fair to both the disabled soldier and the taxpayer was urged by Mr. Louis A. Johnson, national commander of the American Legion, in an address before the 20,000 delegates of the various groups belonging to the New York State department of the Legion here yesterday.

"It will bring no good to the disabled to impose an unjust and heavy strain on the Federal Treasury," he said, "because the welfare of the veterans and the welfare of our nation are inseparably entwined."

The four-point program approved by the Legion's national executive counsel and which will be presented to the National Convention to be held in Chicago Oct. 2 to 5, was summarized by Mr. Johnson as a basis for a fixed policy which he asked the veterans to adopt as a guide in national veteran legislation. The program follows:

1. End discrimination between veterans by the adoption by the government of a "policy of equal treatment for the veterans and widows and orphans of veterans of all wars, thus bringing all of the nation's veteran wards on a common footing."

2. Clearly designate the benefits to the veterans to the end of reducing "maladministration and misadministration of the law" by the setting up of "a permanent classification and fixed determination of benefits for all classes of veterans of all wars and their dependents.

3. Provide for a government policy which in normal times would permit "entirely adequate provisions for all veterans with war service-connected disabilities, without regard to their financial status or other means of support."

4. Institute a government policy which recognizes "that all incapacitated veterans are, when without means of support, charges and wards of the Federal Government and not of state and local governments, or public or private charity."

Brazil Turns to Air For Rapid Transport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—The President of the Republic has just approved a project submitted by the Ministry of Public Works for the construction of an airport at Rio de Janeiro.

The Government has also authorized the Minister to contract with a national company for a weekly air service of passengers and mails between Para and Manaos, the capital of the Amazonas. The contract will be for five years and will carry a subsidy. The only means of communication between these two cities at present is by river steamer, taking five days. The new service will shorten the distance to 790 miles and the time occupied in traveling to about 10 hours. It will connect with the Pan American Airways system which operates the weekly service between Buenos Aires and Miami, calling at Para and all important Brazilian cities on the coast.

Other new air services recently inaugurated include one in Matto Grosso, between Campo Grande and Cuyaba, the capital, which reduces to 8½ hours a tiresome journey of several days by train and river steamer. Another connects Livramento, on the Uruguayan frontier, with Bage, Pelotas and Porto Alegre in southern Brazil. From Porto Alegre a German company operates a service to Natal in the north, calling at many intermediate points. The most recently inaugurated service of all brings Sao Paulo within three hours of Curitiba, the capital of Parana. Hitherto the train journey between these two cities has occupied 28 hours.

Georgia Students Give Summer Grand Operas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—For the ninth successive year, students in the University of Georgia summer school climaxed their six weeks' session with a season of grand opera.

Under the direction of Mr. Hugh Hodgson, head of the university music department, those in the music department, assisted by professional opera singers from Philadelphia and Cincinnati, produced "Martha" and "Faust." The orchestra and choruses were composed of students. Minor rôles were also sung by students. Students in the art department aided their teachers in preparing the scenery, and the home economics department was responsible for the costumes. Professional singers who were brought to Athens for the leading rôles were Edwina Eustis, contralto; Helen Jepson, soprano; Leonard Treash, baritone, and Albert Mahler, tenor.

Cummings Admits Courts Must Pass On NRA Validity

(Continued from Page 1)

The law of the land is still the law of the land."

To the bar association membership, Mr. Cummings's words came as a soothing relief. Discussion had been literally seething here since Mr. Pat Malloy, Assistant Attorney-General, implied in a speech on Wednesday that, where the Constitution stood in the way of catching kidnapers and criminals, it should be waived, and that state barriers should be broken down to set up a "federalized" police.

Mr. Malloy asserted he voiced the views of Mr. Cummings, but the latter gave no intimation of such doctrines and, in an interview, denied there was any plan pending for a federalized police, or an American "Scotland Yard."

Instead, Mr. Cummings in his formal address, pledged himself to defend the rights of the states and the Constitution, but added that he intended to be "guided by a sense of economic realism, rather than by any narrow legalism."

The Attorney-General then launched into a review of the rapid series of far-reaching Democratic enactments which have brought the charge more than once, in the last weeks before the Bar Association, that Mr. Roosevelt was overstepping the bounds of constitutional authority. This, the speaker emphatically denied.

Thinks Fundamental Law Safe

"The constitutional difficulties inherent in the recent legislation, I think, are grossly magnified," he said. "Our fundamental law is faced with no unusual stress or strain. During the World War we put it to a far more radical test in emergency laws like those relating to selective service, espionage, the War Industries Board, the Food Administration, the control of railroads, industrial mobilization and the like.

"Now, as then, we face a war—a war to bring back prosperity. Then, as now, the Constitution met the test and marched with the need of the times. Conditions and public opinion change from one era to another, and so does judicial interpretation."

Mr. Cummings's appeal was to the nation in general and to its lawyers in particular. He urged them to shake off legal formalism and support the recovery drive. Laws necessarily must adapt themselves to new conditions, he argued, and some past traditions could not be applied to the present. The country, for example, he said, is no longer divided by vast distances into isolated, local communities.

"The radio, the airplane, the sound-picture have drawn us very close together," he said. "The theory of our Government has not changed, but the times have changed and invention has altered the scope and tempo of our life.

"I think it is hardly to be doubted that the average citizen of today senses his participation in government more actually and more personally than he has for a generation. In very truth, a Roosevelt and a radio have made a town meeting of America."

This was the picture that Mr. Cummings drew for the audience of lawyers here, and discussion in the lobbies today indicates considerable sympathy with the views expressed. The feeling seems general among assembled attorneys that a big court case is bound to arise soon which will test the power and authority of Roosevelt enactments, and particularly the NRA, although it is admitted before it reaches the Supreme Court the emergency phase probably will have departed.

A court test was admitted to be inevitable by Mr. Cummings who said, in part:

"Later on, all in good time, I suppose these matters will be argued before our courts and disposed of in orderly fashion. That hour I look forward to with a knowledge of its certainty, and with considerable tranquillity of spirit."

Judicial View of New Deal

A judicial view of the New Deal was added today to the defense of the Administration's policies given by Mr. Cummings. Judge Martin J. Manton of the Second Circuit Court of Appeals, described the changes in American economic life which forced the country out of its old trust in unrestricted individualism, after the formation of gigantic corporations and the temporary dominance of great captains of industry.

Preserving his judicial balance between those at the Bar Association's annual meeting who have been assailing the New Deal as "unconstitutional" and Mr. Cummings's careful defense of its legal validity last night, Judge Manton nevertheless pointed out that at the present juncture unusual elements in the national life are combining in its support.

In one group, he said, is the Government which formerly fought cooperative control through the anti-trust laws, now joined with those very elements of business previously restrained from coöperation. In another group are radical and conservative elements alike, Judge Manton remarked, united temporarily for a common purpose.

"It will be noticed," he said, "that in our efforts of economic recovery we have given elastic power in government to our new Administration. It is given to control and preserve an existing going concern in business for production and distribution of goods. Heretofore this was regarded as dangerous by radicals and conservatives alike, the radicals believing that such power would be used to further the nefarious schemes of the conservatives, and the conservatives were convinced that it would further the wild plans of the radicals."

New Trend Declared In Collision With Erstwhile Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Sept. 1—A severe indictment of the "new nationalism" which has set the whole world in turmoil and is sweeping away the old order, but which on the other hand may possibly lead to sound international relations and progress, was made by Mr. J. Grafton Rogers, representative of the American Bar Association, before yesterday's session of the Canadian Bar Association.

"These are days of lamentation in many quarters," declared Mr. Rogers in his opening remarks. "The valiants of liberalism cry aloud. And the ambassadors of peace are weeping. For the civilized world has plunged right and left into a program called nationalism, and that progress, and its implications, collide with a great school of ideas which many enlightened men have accepted as wise and workable for this, our modern world.

"The stable elements in several great nations are silenced and demoralized. The elements we have called liberal in the old sense are vocal but bewildered. Those who purport to advocate the new trend have only begun to fumble at forecasting its wider consequences.

Part of Larger Pattern

"Unless I am mistaken, the extraordinary development in so many countries of high tariff walls, of campaigns for self-sufficiency, of disillusion over democracy and other striking movements, are really one part of a much larger pattern. That pattern appears now to be a rearrangement of our whole conception of what government should be, and do, and what law should accomplish as the means of government. If the mold is what it seems to me, the new nationalism threatens most of the temples and shrines of the English common law."

Mr. Rogers said the outlines of the nationalistic image are familiar to all whose eyes are open. He cited the slogan "Buy British" and similar phrases in America; tariffs and embargoes to shelter domestic industries from foreign competition; the tendency to intensify our own culture and resist the invasion of art and ideas from abroad; the plea for sufficiency within national boundaries; from motives of pride, economic fears or military dreads.

None of Policies New

"We wall off foreign goods and influences that might interfere by tariffs, embargoes, and other ramparts" he said.

"The result is to make each country a closed vessel for experiment. None of these policies is altogether new; some seem the simplest patriotism; all are old companions of the impulses to self-justification, community pride and racial culture which we recognize and often cherish."

Among the larger nations, Russia, Italy, Germany, Japan and now the United States have each in its own way launched upon part or all of the program, he continued. The policies known as Bolshevism, Socialism, Fascism and industrial planning all have in some phase or other represented inclosed economies and a rigid régime of legal representation within political boundaries, self-sufficiency and cultural individuality.

The growth began before the present depression. The seed was in the soil ready for a favorable season.

Takes Sudden Leap

In the field of trade, Mr. Rogers pointed out, the establishment of internal regulation by law of production, hours and rewards of labor, markets and prices has taken a sudden leap forward, in the old slow path toward socialized industry.

"We find all the nations now engaged," he said, "in some degree or other in a hasty construction of artificial levels and systems for industry. These systems themselves require protection from abroad no government can prescribe wages for labor for example or provide an artificial market place for wheat, without at once effectively walling off foreign goods produced under a different régime or no régime at all."

He decried the tendency to establish managed money systems long evident and now precipated as in the United States and Sweden and was fearful lest, in spite of growing sentiment for peace, the new policies may accelerate disputes among nations.

"Civilization tends to diminish the relative importance of raw materials and," he said, "it would seem we are now waging a battle for economic democracy as once we fought for political democracy. The nations today seem really concerned with avoiding interference from each other to establish separate and closed experiments in the control of property, labor and production."

While admitting the picture he painted is gloomy, yet "the socialization of industry is aimed at the obliteration of poverty, surely a noble aspiration," and it was possible that "the development of sternly regimented national units may be a necessary and preliminary step in the progress to sound international relations, coöperation, order and culture on a world scale."

Once-Shrinking "Old Maid" of Garden Makes Gay Debut at Tampa Zinnia Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla.—The zinnia show and garden festival emphasized the midsummer note in the march of seasons. In fact, Tampa's flower clubs through their floral fêtes and exhibits have caught the rhythmic pace of the circling year, and they share, not only among themselves but with the public the beauty and joy of their flowers.

The flower show this time was held in the downtown district, so that busy husbands might share the spectacle of color. The Tampa Gas Company invited the federated clubs to use the first floor of their new building. The offer was gladly accepted, and the spacious hall converted into an adjunct of Flora's realm, which was thronged all day and half the night.

The zinnias were all there—from the tiniest lilliput and pompon to the queenliest of the dahlia-flowered specimens, the prize-winner measuring barely under seven inches in diameter. The color range, too, was remarkable, running from the most delicate cream and pastel to the velvety maroon. Who remembers when zinnias were only "Old Maids," or, worse still, relegated wholly to the bed-borders of the kitchen garden?

It was during this show, while the flower lovers were congregated in large numbers, that several pilgrimages were arranged to objects and spots of especial interest to these amateur florists. One motorcade in particular is worthy of note, its objective being—only a tree. But such a tree! And in full bloom now!

This tree is the Kapok, and for more than 40 years has stood there, majestic and lonely, on the old Coachman road, some 50 miles from Tampa, and only three or four from Clearwater. This Kapok tree, of the Javanese variety, is truly an arboreal giant, being 53 feet in height, with a circumference of 16 feet and a spread of 65. It is the only known specimen in the United States bearing the commercial Kapok on cotton, a useful product which, on account of its buoyancy is employed in the manufacture of boat pillows and life-saving devices.

The seed of this particular tree, which stands on the old McMullen homestead, a few miles inland from the Gulf of Mexico, was brought from Brazil by a missionary some 45 years ago. The next spring, Mr. McMullen's mother planted the unhopeful-looking seed. It sprouted, grew lustily, and in its tenth year startled the countryside by breaking into gorgeous efflorescence, as it has steadily done for a third of a century since. The blossoms are of a rich cerise pink, somewhat resembling an orchid, the petals being about four inches long.

At present this giant tree is simply one glowing mass of color, and can be seen miles away, on the flat landscape, having the appearance of a strangely pink cloud.

Chop of Camp Ax Blends With Traffic Roar

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Girl Scouts' Camp in New York City

Margaret and Veronica Pitching Tent at Camp Meamac, Summer Day Unit for Girls Who Can't Go to Country This Year.

Girl Scouts Enjoy Near-to-Home Camps On Lots and Parks

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—It really is so. The Girl Scouts say so. But would the police department like to have it told? Would the officials take it as evidence of the readiness of the force to meet human needs in the big city, or would they think the policeman should not have done it?

Well, anyway, it's being told so putting it in print is just a natural next step. Among the Girl Scouts who have had to spend the summer in town and to whom the day camps have been such a great joy are some who just longed for the adventure of horseback riding. They wouldn't mind at all the asphalt streets and the dusty trees in the park or even being restricted to a playground pool instead of having the sea or lake to swim in, if only they could just once sit on a horse. They wouldn't expect a canter or even a trot, just to have the horse walk with them on board, so to speak, would be a joy.

And to them a New York City mounted policeman looked like a fairy godfather with potent magical wand. For he listened. He understood. And he let them try it.

So that it has gone down in the records as summer pastime along with locating insects, birds, plants and minerals within sight of city skyscrapers, writing plays and pageants and then staging them in a day camp, together with basketry, tooling leather, and making bracelets.

With some of the girls at the handcraft table under a tree, others have licked their pencils and pulled their curls and achieved poems that rhyme and some that don't, songs that can be sung, and even a jolly newspaper or two.

The New York City camps are like hundreds of others all over the country which have mushroomed up in these past few years to take the place of those country camps where Scouts used to be able to stay for two weeks at a time.

In the day camp, which is always sufficiently near home to require only a 5-cent car fare, girls can practice camping from early in the morning until dusk.

The camp may be tucked away in a park, or on a vacant lot if shade and water are handy, or on a skyscraper roof. New York girls are camping in Central Park near the Shakespeare Garden, in Bronx Park not far from the Zoo, on top of the Heckscher Building, and in winter other attractive spots loaned for the purpose.

Smith Finds Jarring Squeaks In Spokes of Roosevelt Wheel

Farley's Views on Patronage and Johnson's Tone to Recovery Objectors Mentioned Jocularly

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—Mr. Alfred E. Smith, one-time titular head of the Democratic Party in the nation, does not like some of the main spokes in the wheel of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Administration, he makes clear in the September number of his monthly magazine, the New Outlook.

Among the policies with which he disagrees are those relating to federal patronage and the National Industrial Recovery Act, and he offers his readers a "deadly parallel" of what he has said and what Administration spokesmen have said to make clear their differences of opinion.

Mr. Smith first takes up the question of patronage, dear to the hearts of all political partisans, and quotes from an article by him in the New Ooutlook for March and an article by Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General of the Roosevelt Administration and chief dispenser of federal patronage, which appeared in the August issue of the American Magazine.

Comparison of Views

Mr. Smith in his article declares, first, for the abolition immediately "of all positions not obviously necessary to the conduct of the government"; second, for retaining in the service "irrespective of party all present officials of conspicuous ability and long service"; third, for picking out "for exceptional treatment on an entirely non-political basis key positions in each department and let them be filled by the head of the department entirely on his own discretion and with full responsibility for appointing the kind of people who will make the administration of the department a success," and, fourth, for filling the rest of the positions "through recommendation of local political leaders in the usual way, holding them responsible for selecting competent persons."

Mr. Smith then quotes Mr. Farley as "following two fundamental rules: (1) Is the applicant qualified; (2) Is he loyal to the party and sympathetic toward the program of Franklin D. Roosevelt?"

He continues to quote Mr. Farley: "I think it is only fair that those men who worked to put Mr. Roosevelt into the Presidency should be given jobs in the federal service and be given an opportunity to help him carry out his program. . . ."

"The question, however, is somewhat academic," Mr. Smith remarks, "because I merely presented a program, whereas Jim Farley is dispensing the patronage."

Recovery Act Parallels

Mr. Smith holds that the "deadly parallel also furnishes the following contrast in conception of the meaning and method of the National Industrial Recovery Act."

"The National Industrial Recovery Act provides an administration board to serve as a friendly and suggestive coördinator of the activities of business men who previously worked in the dark and at cross-purposes," he quotes Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.), of New York, as saying in the August Survey Graphic.

Then he quotes Brig.-Gen Hugh S. Johnson in an interview in Cleveland as reported in the newspapers of July 29 as saying in reply to a question what would happen to objectors who would not go along with the code:

"They'll get a sock right on the nose."

Mr. Smith comments:

"Well, you pays your money and you takes your choice. It is safer, though not so noble, to accept the General's idea as official, because, after all the Senator is merely author of the law, whereas the General executes it. Maybe there is such a thing as a friendly and suggestive sock on the nose. If there is, let us take it, and both of them will be right."

Judge Scans Plan Of Whipping Post For Boy Offenders

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—Judge Alonzo G. McLaughlin of Kings County Court has before him today a report from the August grand jury which recommends the public whipping post as an effective way of dealing with young criminals.

The public whipping post should be an established institution for youthful offenders and should be provided for by enactment of a law to that effect, the grand jury held.

"The grand jury during its tenure of office has been astounded by the number of young men under the age of 21 who are charged with crime," the report said, "and, upon investigation, we have learned that for a number of years back youth predominates in the preparation of such crimes as burglary and robbery.

"We firmly believe that a most effective means to correct successfully this menace would be the inauguration of the whipping post in such cases. These culprits will soon fade from our community when they become cognizant of the fact that, if and when apprehended, they are to receive a public whipping."

Edsel Ford Refuses to Talk

SEAL HARBOR, Me., Sept. 1 (AP)—Edsel Ford, president of the motor-car company his father founded, continued today to refuse to comment on the concern's possible action in regard to the national code framed for the industry.

At the Sign of the Red

. . . More and more calls for

"SCOTCH HAM" STEAK

IT WAS BUT A FEW short years ago that we first heard of this new cure for ham called "Scotch ham." At first it seemed to us that its flavor, quite different from the smoky Virginia hams, would never "catch on" . . . that it was only a novelty that would sooner or later pass on as so many new foods do.

● But as time went on we had to acknowledge our mistake . . . the new ham *was* here to stay, ever growing in popularity, due no doubt to its delicious flavor, particularly when broiled.

● At the present time we are serving tremendous quantities of broiled Scotch ham steak on our Waldorf summer specials. You generally find it with a hot pineapple ring, and a baked potato . . . and a wonderfully appetizing meal, evenly balanced and nourishing.

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Factory Not Forced To Hire More Men, NRA Officials Say

Blue Eagle Held Reasonable in Urging Sharing of Available Jobs

The blue-eagle banner is not a "Jolly Roger."

This was clearly specified today by local recovery officials in an announcement declaring that the NRA is not an economic pirate and does not impose impossible conditions on individual business men.

In certain manufacturing sections of Maine, an official found the impression that possession of the Blue Eagle meant that workers must be added regardless of production needs.

This is a misunderstanding, the officials said. The Administration does not intend to force employers to hire men for non-existent work. It simply is determined that more men shall share a given amount of work.

This example indicates the wisdom of the educational campaign to be launched as the next chapter in the next NRA drive.

The contemplated educational campaign will be promoted through the dissemination of additional technical material and by bringing each state board into closer contact with the official interpretation of the act.

The whole trend is now toward decentralization. It is expected that the consumers drive will be "over the top" in about a week, and the next concern will be to get all the states, counties, and local committees, major and subordinate into a smoothly-running machinery to take over the normal administration of the act.

The recovery headquarters today received instructions from Washington that under no circumstances were they to remove a Blue Eagle from any man's window. No one has the power to take back the Blue Eagle except upon specific instructions from Washington. So far such power has been delegated to no local board, the communication read.

This warning follows fast on reports that certain community boards have withdrawn Blue Eagles from business men in their localities.

Investigation and report, conciliation and education, these were defined as the rôles for local and state boards to play. The setting up of interpreting consumer and adherent committees to function in the educational drive is underway. Daily meetings are being held to set these subordinate committees in action throughout the State.

Resignation of Cates Uncovers Tender Spot

(Continued from Page 1)

the official position of the great labor organizations, and as foreshadowing an eventual choice on the part of the NRA which ultimately will shape the future for American labor.

Three Lines of Policy

The turbulent career of the NRA to date has already mapped out three broad possible lines of trade unionism policy for the organization to pursue. It could adopt industry's point of view and sponsor company unions.

It could go to the other extreme and permit recovery-act machinery to be used by organized labor as a tool for the national organization of every workingman in the country. Or it could follow the middle course proposed by Mr. Cates, of vertical unions within each industry which would be independent both of the companies and other labor organizations.

That Mr. Cates's departure from the NRA results from General Johnson's refusal to consider this middle course of labor policy is taken for granted here by most observers. NRA policy has already veered too far in the labor direction to be able to come back at this time to such a middle ground.

And yet the fact that within the past week General Johnson has given his personal approval to a qualifying clause in the automobile code over the opposition of the labor leaders who form a powerful portion of his organization, is indication that he is not yet prepared to go entirely over to organized labor and its demands.

The situation remains extremely unsettled. The decision to accept Mr. Cates's resignation only clarifies the one question of whether General Johnson would pursue the middle line of labor policy: It does not settle, and in fact only brings into clearer perspective, the fundamental question of just what fate is in store for the American Federation of Labor.

Whither Will It Fall?

The NRA, and more particularly General Johnson, has it in its power to throw its probably deciding weight either in the direction of independent trade unions, after the fashion of the United Mine Workers and the railroad brotherhoods, or in the direction of a single vast labor organization—the objective of the A. F. of L. for decades. The company union alternative has been so definitely scrapped that it scarcely deserves mention.

At the moment the balance appears to be weighted on the side of the A. F. of L. Their great opportunity was provided by Congress when it threw out of the Recovery Act any attempt to qualify or limit the absolute right of labor to organize and bargain collectively, and prohibited employers from interfering in any way with such rights.

The first of the month witnessed several other changes in the NRA personnel. The NRA will lose its executive officer, Mr. John M. Hancock, on Saturday, because, according to General Johnson, of the terms of the agreement under which Mr. Hancock accepted the position. A third official to leave the Blue Eagle's family was Mr. Lester G. Wilson, chief of the interpretations section of the President's reëmployment agreement division, whose duties will be taken over by Mr. C. S. Long. Mr. Wilson's retirement was explained as part of prearranged plan to contract the division as its activities lessened.

Dallas 'Army' Wages Intensive Campaign In 'War' to Find Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 1—Copying military terms and organization methods, Dallas is now conducting an offensive against unemployment and low wages. From the pulpits of 150 churches last Sunday pastors and lay speakers sounded the "appeal to arms," while a silent prayer went forth that President Roosevelt may be successful in his NRA program.

"Gen." Harry Olmsted, commander-in-chief of the Dallas NRA "army," has given orders to approximately 3000 volunteer "soldiers." The "army" has been set up in three divisions, headed by "Col." Hugh Prather, whose division will conduct a block-by-block survey to determine what degree of coöperation is being given the NRA plan and how much unemployment has been reduced; "Col." W. C. Grant, whose message will be the written and printed word; and "Col." Frank McNeny, whose division will carry the oral message of recovery.

A group of women under the direction of "Lieut.-Gen." Roberta Coke Camp plans a house-to-house survey in 17 sectors in the residential territory to ascertain who have already been employed as a result of the NRA campaign, and who are still without employment and to obtain consumer and employer pledges of 100 per cent coöperation.

"Colonel" Prather has announced that 40 "majors" will serve under him in making the city-wide NRA survey, beginning Sept. 5. This survey will cover 18 or the 35 sectors into which the city is now divided, the women handling the other 17.

Pecan Tree Patented

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—To Mr. W. H. Brake of Rocky Mount, goes the distinction of being the first to obtain a patent on a pecan tree. The new variety is known as the "brake" and came from a nut obtained from the famous "Williamson" tree in Raleigh, which some time ago gave way to a filling station, after having stood for several generations. The "brake" is a very prolific type and yields a bountiful crop of thin-shelled nuts annually.

'Push-Bike' Pedalers Crowd Motorists on the Highways of Europe

Upper Left—Permission of the Technical Museum, Vienna, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Right—© Sport and General

Cycle Paths, Good Roads and Improved Mechanism Call Millions to Ranks of Two-Wheeled Travelers

Upper Left—Enthusiasts Experimenting on the Forerunner of the Bicycle in 1818. (From a Contemporary Water Color). Right—Scene in Oxford, One of the Most Thickly Bicycled Towns in England. The Netherlands Duplicates Just Such a Scene, With 3,000,000 Cyclists, One in Every Three of Its Inhabitants. A World-Wide Revival Is On.

Mrs. Jane Doe Tends to Uphold Saying Consumer Makes NRA

(Continued from Page 1)

the same story to tell, and in almost so many words.

And yet, I do not think any of these facts give quite the full picture of what the average man-in-the-street is thinking as the great economic experiment goes forward.

It was a tip from General Johnson which aided me in the search for the "typical consumer." When he delivered his speech in St. Louis, Aug. 13, he appealed directly to women. It was in their hands, he said, to make the NRA drive a success.

Figures support the Administrator's contention. The American consumer, it turns out, is not a man—but a woman. Merchandising surveys taken from time to time show that 80 per cent or more of America's purchases are made by women. Women buy for themselves and for their families; they furnish the house, clothe the children, buy the food.

Mrs. Jane Doe Speaks

It was with this fact in mind that after a search through Washington and Maryland, New York and New England, Pennsylvania and Ohio, I finally came upon Mrs. Jane Doe. Never mind where I found her. Her remarkable trait was her universality. She had features in common with Stephanie, the Polish textile worker in Fall River, with Mrs. Novak, wife of the Pittsburgh steel worker, with Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Smith along the way.

In fact, Mrs. Doe is a composite character, and although she does not exist as a separate personality, her views, I believe, are reflected in a good many homes over the country today. Her views are immensely important to the future of the Recovery Act; they are being examined closely by the leaders of recovery drives in every city of the United States.

I shall attempt to put them down realistically as I have found them, and as they have been interpreted to me by local observers, whether they seem to support or oppose the national campaign now under way.

Mrs. Jane Doe, then, strongly favors the general purposes of the NRA. But she is keeping her head. She is not giving way to hysteria under a mass attack of emotion. She is approaching the whole experiment, I think, in a critical and constructive manner. She is not afraid to find fault with the NRA. She does not consider it unpatriotic to criticize. Personally, I think, Mrs. Jane Doe is taking the right attitude and is behaving admirably.

Mob Violence Impossible

To be a little more specific, I do not think Mrs. Doe has any particular emotional enthusiasm when she sees the emblem of the Blue Eagle. Her attitude is cordial approval—she likes the way the bird has ended child labor, and abolished sweatshops and so on.

Newspapers in the East have expressed a good deal of apprehension lest the Roosevelt-Johnson campaign develop into hysteria, with the infliction of possible mob violence in the Blue Eagle "boycott." The scene changes swiftly, but as these lines are written I do not think Mrs. Doe's attitude would make that possible.

This writer can say, after a careful survey in the East that no single personal instance of boycott with violence has yet been brought to his attention; and local newspapers, which certainly would be the first to record such events, have been singularly free from such matter. Two isolated cases occurred in St. Louis and Baltimore but, so far, these have been the exceptions to the rule.

The word "boycott" however, may mean any number of things. Considering Mrs. Doe as a typical consumer she would probably abstain from trading with any non-member store in her community shopping center but the fact is that she doesn't know any. All the stores in the district where she does most of her trading have signed the pledge.

To say that the average consumer willingly pays increased prices would not, I think, be the truth. Take Mrs. Doe's case. She resents the fact that bread has gone up. The bureau of agricultural economics shows an increase of 1.2 per cent a pound between Feb. 15 and Aug. 9. Since then, in Mrs. Doe's favorite chain store, bread has gone up more than that.

She Knows the Cold Facts

Mrs. Doe is not fully a creature of logic, perhaps, but emotion. Naturally the price of bread has gone up, she says, when the Government is doing all those queer things to wheat—destroying it, or is it cotton they are destroying?—anyway, making it scarce.

Mrs. Doe doesn't read the newspapers as carefully as she might. But she is the purchasing agent of a large family; it is all a grim reality to her, she is trying to keep their collective heads above water till prosperity returns, and help put Walter through college, too. John Doe, her husband, belongs to the white-collar salaried class which will probably be the last of any to get an increase in pay. Meanwhile every increase in living costs is a direct blow to the family.

Factors like these are brakes to the emotional enthusiasm in a good many typical American families, which might otherwise turn the nation-wide drive for the Blue Eagle into hysteria. Here is another sample instance in which Mrs. Doe has her reservations.

The local tailor in the community center has been running his shop 12 hours a day, with one assistant, Jacob, who formerly got about $6 a week. The tailor, as Mrs. Doe sees him, is a poor little Polish immigrant. She takes her husband's clothes up to be pressed there now and then.

The tailor has a Blue Eagle in his window—he had to put it there. Jacob's wage has been doubled. But the tailor was not making ends meet before, and he certainly can't keep up the new expenses now, very long, unless times get better. It is a race, in Max Cohn's case, between business revival and annihilation. Mrs. Does watches the race with feelings of awe and concern.

Many Things to Consider

The common sense view, of course, is obvious. If a shop can't afford to pay living wages then it ought to quit business. That has happened to the sweatshops in the needle trade. It has resulted in eliminating child labor. But this does not alter the other, perfectly human view, that Mrs. Doe is sorry for the individual tailor. And there are a good many Max Cohn's of one sort or another, scattered over the country.

To switch from the specific to the general, the average American consumer probably sees the benefits, as well as disadvantages accruing to him. He sees, however, that the mere fact of decreeing minimum wages leaves many matters still unsettled. Time will solve most of these problems. But the process of adjustment is difficult.

No one believes in child labor; but suppose a widow has managed to eke out a subsistence by the aid of her two growing children in a textile mill, and these are now thrown out of work—what is to happen to them all? The law has banned child labor, but the town has not yet provided adequate schools as an alternative pursuit for children. It will take a generation to meet a situation like this.

Here is another instance that could be multiplied by similar examples: A southern restaurant previously hired cheap colored help; along came the Blue Eagle, and now the $15 minimum wage scale has replaced all the Negroes with whites.

"Why, I could get college graduates for $15 a week!" remarks the boss.

Time Needed for Adjustments

These matters will be adjusted in time, perhaps; it is hardly necessary to suggest that if NRA really succeeds there will be countless new jobs for the ousted cheap labor; that child labor as an institution is indefensible despite the "widow argument"; that most of the other proposals have sound economic arguments behind them. I merely raise these points here to give some of the reactions I have found to the New Deal, particularly in cases like that of Mrs. Doe.

Let us return a minute to that estimable dame. Mrs. Doe wants the NRA to be a success. She hopes, for instance, that it will reopen her closed bank. Mr. Doe has explained the probable advantages of the New Deal many times. But Mrs. Doe just doesn't like to pay more for bread and meat; and she does sympathize with Mr. Cohn, the tailor. She is a shade more conservative than her husband, perhaps. She doesn't use those good old American words, "rugged individualism," but just the same she has a stout dislike for government interference with wages, "with telling people how many hours they can work," and with fixing prices.

I am afraid Mrs. Doe, the average American housewife I have encountered, doesn't have much use for organized labor, either; at any rate, she resents the strikes she reads about.

To sum it up, Mrs. Doe last November voted for Mr. Hoover, and although she has since come to the whole-hearted conclusion that Mr. Roosevelt is just splendid—what a nice voice he has on the radio!—she can never quite free herself from her father's statement, made in '97, that the Democrats are not sound, financially.

And Now the Recompense

Is this picture overdrawn? It would be so, perhaps, were it not for a few finishing touches.

First of all, Mrs. Doe's bank is now really reported about to reopen. That makes the cost of bread a little easier to bear! There is a rumor, too, that the "company" will restore Mr. Doe's last 5 per cent pay cut. Mrs. Doe, like a number of wives, is suspicious of anything the "company" may do, for she believes it has too long ground down her husband, that great and good man. But this report sounds authentic.

The best news of all is the word that her younger brother, John, is "going to be taken on again!" A light of good humor and affection always comes into Mrs. Doe's eyes when she thinks of her younger brother, John. She went about singing all morning, when she heard that news! Well, well, the old Blue Eagle can't be such a bad bird! That will mean, maybe, that John will be able to marry his girl, this spring, after all. Tra-la. . . .

And so the blue-eagle consumer pledge goes up in Mrs. Doe's front window, which proves, I find, that she is largely a creature of emotion, and won over by personal matters when she ought to be listening to the cogent and abstract economic reasoning of Mr. Roosevelt's advisers in Washington. Well, well, perhaps there is a good deal more of Mrs. Doe in all of us than we will admit. That seems to be the impression of some of the shrewdest observers with whom I have talked in the field.

As for Mrs. Doe's tailor, Mr. Cohn, he will, like so many others these days, have to take his chance in the new era. At any rate, Mrs. Doe has launched into a one-woman "buy now" campaign to the extent of taking over every one of Mr. Doe's suits to have them pressed, and the frayed cuffs—every one—mended by a professional.

Conrad Wins Scholarship

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP)—The Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers yesterday announced the award of a scholarship of $1000 to Lieut. Robert D. Conrad, U. S. N., for one year's study abroad. At the end of the year's study at Cambridge University, Lieutenant Conrad will present a paper for the transactions of the society. Lieutenant Conrad, a native of Massachusetts, graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1927, and from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1932, with high honors and the degree of master of science.

Cycling in Europe Removes Barriers Of Social Class

Millions Take to Travel Under Own Power in Two-Wheel Vehicles

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Europe is pedaling away harder than at any time in its history.

Defying the advance of the automobile, the bicycle, in its modern inexpensive mass-produced form, is setting millions more cyclists spinning along the roads every year.

Great Britain's 8,000,000 "push-bike" fans, greatly outnumbering the motorists, are showing that their mounts are far from being Cinderellas of the highways. Private automobiles number a mere 1,500,000 and motorcyclists about 750,000 in comparison.

Go to Work on Two Wheels

The Netherlands, probably the most "bicycle-minded" nation in the world, is experiencing a boom in pedal machines. It already has some 3,000,000 cyclists, representing one in every three of its inhabitants. Dutch industry is now producing a stream of glittering new cycles at the rate of between 400,000 and 500,000 a year. The demand for new models is said to appear insatiable. Increased sales and growing cyclists clubs are reported from other European countries.

A mostly flat country, smooth pavements and excellent cyclists' paths are some of the reason why cycling is a popular pastime in the Netherlands. Apart from that, most everyone goes to work on two wheels and "under their own steam."

Cycling is a great leveler of social classes in Great Britain. Clubs are enlisting more and more members from the varied ranks of lawyers and office boys, stock brokers and clerks, engineers and cotton weavers. In the fellowship of the road they are all equals.

Solo machines by no means hold a monopoly. There is a marked revival of the "bicycle made for two."

The whole family can also take a day in the country by means of the latest sidecar and carrier contraptions. In some cases father and mother ride abreast with baby seated in a baset seat between them. Side cars can also be fitted like those of motorcycles. Other youngsters survey the view from seats perched up behind the riders.

Days of Chinese Lanterns

One of the picturesque sights of the nineties was the return at nightfall into London at the close of a day's holiday of thousands of happy cyclists, Chinese lanterns often dangled from the handlebars of their machines and they sang joyfully as they returned from the woods and wolds. Then came the noisy chugging automobile, pushing cyclists and pedestrians into the roadside where they seemed to be lost in a cloud of dust and exhaust gases.

Now however, the pedal enthusiasts have returned in their hundreds of thousands. Streams of twinkling lights pour into London once more on a summer night and the cyclists find conditions greatly changed. Great wide, smooth tar highways have replaced dusty, bumpy roads of the early cycling days, for which they have to thank the motorist.

It seems a far cry from the gliding rubber-tired bicycles of today to the "Penny-farthing" machine, with its monster wheel in front and a little one behind, and farther back still to one of the earliest "two-wheelers" invented by Freiherr Karl von Drais more than 120 years ago.

Resembled Modern Scooter

Though his bicycle never became very popular, its appearance in 1817 caused much interest. It consisted of a wooden frame resting on two wooden wheels and a saddle. The front wheel was fitted with a steering handle, but there were no brakes.

The rider was in reality no more a rider than is the child on a modern scooter. He could only get up speed by pushing along his vehicle with his feet. Despite this Breiherr von Drais is reported to have traveled from Karlsruhe to the French frontier — near Strasbourg — in four hours, when endeavoring to prove the utility of his invention, for military purposes, to the French authorities.

He first patented his invention in 1818—an application for a patent for his first model in 1813 was refused—but it was not widely taken up. Among the few authorities who thought it worth consideration was the English Post Office.

The name of the inventor still survives in the German word "Draisine" indicating a kind of trolley, still used on the railway, which is a low, four-wheeled vehicle, run on rails and propelled by a hand lever.

Appointed by Roosevelt As Minister to Panama

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Underwood

Antonio C. Gonzales

New York lawyer who succeeds Mr. Roy T. Davis is of Cuban descent. He traces his ancestry in jurisprudence to his great grandfather who received his law diploma in Cuba from the King of Spain. Mr. Gonzales speaks Spanish like a native and is an authority on Latin-American affairs.

Education by Mail Proves Successful In Western Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—So satisfactory have been the results from the correspondence courses conducted by the department of education in Alberta for the children of public school age who are living in parts of the province not readily accessible to schools, that a new innovation to "mail order education" will be undertaken in extending this service to high school instruction. The high school courses by mail will be given in practically all subjects of the high school grades 9 to 12.

It is announced that the lessons will be prepared by the department of education, based on the authorized text books. The studens in the country districts unable to attend regular high school classes will do the work in their own homes and return answer papers which will be checked over and marked by qualified examiners.

Accompanying the high school courses by mail will be suitable guidance for study as well as exercises and question material. At present more than 2500 pupils in outlying parts of the province remote from the "little red schoolhouse" are enrolled for correspondence courses by mail in the junior grades.

Airships Waiting For Rise of Trade Across Atlantic

Guggenheim Prize Winner Expects 100-Mile Speed in Near Future

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 1—With the possibility of increasing the speed of commercial lighter than air craft to 100 miles an hour in the near future, making the Atlantic Ocean "virtually half as wide as it seems now," regular transatlantic service is regarded as ready to come into its own as soon as general business revives sufficiently.

Based on his wide experience in the design and manufacture of airships, which last night won him the prized Guggenheim award for distinguished aeronautical achievement, such a conviction was expressed by Mr. J. C. Hunsaker, vice-president of the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation today before the International Automotive Engineering Congress.

From the engineering standpoint, Mr. Hunsaker said, the super-Zeppelin is sufficiently developed for such use. With adequate patronage, he declared, it should not require a subsidy to compete with unsubsidized steamships, although a passenger fare of perhaps 50 per cent more than first-class steamship fares would probably be required.

As to the engineer's contribution to transatlantic travel, Mr. Hunsaker said airship safety, "so far as the engineer can provide for it, is already of a high order." If there is any need which is greater than another, before greater safety can be achieved, he said, it is the training and development of experienced navigators, and this is largely a matter of time. "Without them," he said, "no amount of engineering precaution is worth while, nor is technical apparatus worth its weight. Safety is not given by devices on any vehicle and the airship will never be made fool-proof."

Mr. Hunsaker said the safety record of German Zeppelins was so remarkable largely because of the greater experience of German commanders, adding that with adequate experience, "there is no reason to believe that the American temperament is unable to navigate airships as safely and expertly as our German teachers."

The first opportunity for transatlantic airships, he said, is to relieve the pressure for high speed now being put on the super-lines for the benefit of a small fraction of the mails, passengers and freight and leave the bulk of the traffic to comfortable vessels of economical speed.

Experience is proving that the airship and the airplane have their respective fields of operation well mapped out for them, that the airship is definitely more suited to transoceanic trips and the airplane to a shorter range of 500 to 600 miles.

The Guggenheim medal was awarded to Mr. Hunsaker at a dinner in the Palmer House, before the assembled membership of automotive engineers, when his achievements as a designer were reviewed.

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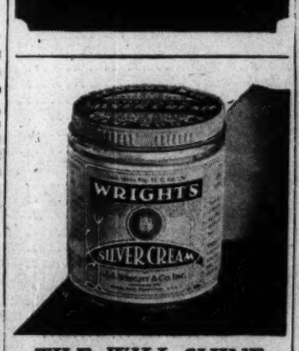

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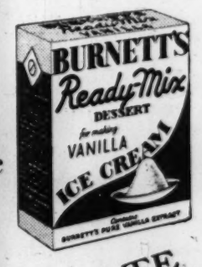

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Wallace Asserts Inflation Is of No Value to Farmers

Would Make Adjustment of Supply to Demand More Difficult

The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—As a farm remedy, monetary inflation may only make the adjustment of supply to demand more difficult in the long run, Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, declared in an address here last night.

Declaring that it would be improper for him to speak on inflation as a general policy, the Secretary of Agriculture pointed out the harm such a policy would do the farmer. He made the following criticisms:

1. Inflation advances the price of what the farmer buys as well as what he sells.

2. Inflation by changing the value of the dollar in foreign currencies tends temporarily to increase prices especially of export and speculative commodities but has little effect on prices of milk, hogs, beef cattle, poultry and other non-speculative domestic products.

3. In the long run, inflation does not increase the foreign demand for farm surpluses of this country and does nothing toward adjusting the supply of farm products to the home market.

"In fact," Mr. Wallace declared, "there is some danger that the increase in the speculative farm commodity prices may make the adjustment of supply to demand in the long run more difficult, rather than less so, by stimulating production and by making farmers less willing to adjust production.

"Our problem, both inside the United States and in our relationship to foreign nations, therefore, is one of balance," Mr. Wallace continued. "The President has recognized that it will help to attain a more permanent state of balance if we can adjust our monetary system so that we can pay off debts with money of the same purchasing power that obtained at the time the debts were contracted. Proper handling of our money undoubtedly will help us reach a state of balance," he added.

"Production control, the policy now being pursued by the agricultural adjustment commission, is abhorrent to every class of society, but must be considered as a necessary evil which cannot be avoided under present conditions," Mr. Wallace said.

"The farmers disliked it; railroads and commission men are against it because it reduces the volume of their business; processors dislike it because of the processin gtax; and consumers dislike it because it increases their cost of living," he declared.

"I sympathize with all these people in their attitude, but I believe they can, with some knowledge of the facts of our present situation, come to see the present necessity of curtailing farm production," Mr. Wallace said. "If you doubt the immediate need of it, think back to last winter, when we had the greatest surplus wheat pile and the longest bread lines in our history.

"For the time being," Mr. Wallace went on, "we are striving desperately to reestablish fair exchange value for farm products, not by Government fiat—which would surely end in disaster—but trying in so far as men can influence the outcome by acreage control, to readjust our supplies of farm products to the fact that a creditor nation, such as the United States, has been since 1918, cannot indefinitely sell large quantities of stuff abroad unless she is willing to accept even larger quantities in return. We seem at present as a nation either unable or unwilling to do this. So we must deal with the facts as they are and plan accordingly."

Japanese Must Leave Swords Home to Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo

A NEW case of injured army dignity has arisen in Okayama. At an election to designate members of the city assembly, a reserve lieutenant and a reserve corporal wearing uniforms and swords were requested to remove their weapons before entering the polls.

On their indignantly demanding why, they were referred to a law that voters wearing swords shall not be admitted to voting booths. The law was passed years ago to eliminate brawls at election time.

C. C. C. Army to Dig In For Rigors of Winter

New England's Civilian Conservation Corps faces the promise this winter of a taste of the experiences of Washington's ice-bound army at Valley Forge. Maj.-Gen. Fox Conner, commanding general of the First Corps Area, revealed definitely today that the civilian foresters would not be moved to warmer climates, but must dig in here and prepare to face the rigors of a New England winter.

But unlike Washington's army these "Soldiers Against Depression" will not be forced to subsist on scanty food nor wear rags on their feet instead of shoes. Orders from the War Department have gone out which promise them a liberal supply of food, warm winter clothing and snow shoes for workers in the deep snow regions. Bids are being received to erect temporary winter barracks equipped with double floors, boarded foundations, thousands of feet of insulating board and double thickness roofing paper.

All of the CCC workers will be given discharges from the corps beginning Sept. 30 in accordance with the President's wishes that as many find outside employment as possible to provide other youths an opportunity for employment in the corps. Those unable to find employment, and who desire to reenroll for another six months, will be permitted to do so.

Straw Vote Puts LaGuardia Above Tammany Mayor

Battle of Polls Staged by Revolters; Heyman to Help Fusion

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—Within the disrupted ranks of Tammany, the pre-primary campaign for civic offices has degenerated into a taking of "straw" votes to "prove" the strength or weakness of Democratic candidates.

Representative Loring M. Black, who has developed into the leading Democratic foe of the Tammany mayoralty choice, today made public the result of a poll he had taken in a strongly Democratic area and based on it a prediction of defeat for the Tammany ticket if Mayor O'Brien wins chief place in the primary fight.

This poll revealed a preference of 10,900 for Maj. Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Mr. Black said, as against 10,400 for Mayor O'Brien.

The Democratic statistician, Mr. Joseph Johnson, was quick to refute these figures with a claim of a three-to-one preference for the Tammany Mayor.

While Representative Black continues to hammer at the head of the Tammany ticket, First Deputy Comptroller Frank J. Prial, conceded to be a real threat to the organization choice of John N. Herman for comptroller, has set up a city-wide campaign organization and was reported to be making strong headway on his plea to civil service workers to defend the right of a successful worker to promotion.

Mr. Prial worked his way up through the civil service to the post of chief assistant in the fiscal department while Mr. Harman's designation was typically political.

The drive to raise funds for the Fusion campaign was officially started here today following the acceptance of the treasury post by Mr. David M. Heyman, Republican, a member of the banking house of Adolph Lewisohn & Sons.

Mr. Heyman has been active in civic and philanthropic work here for years and is treasurer of the the New York Foundation. His decision to direct the financing of the Anti-Tammany campaign is seen as another significant augur of the strong conservative backing the Fusionists will have in their contest with the Tiger.

Simultaneously with this announcement, Mr. William M. Chadbourne, Fusion campaign director, said Fusion headquarters in the Paramount Building would be ready for occupancy on Tuesday. Located in Times Square, it is expected that when the Tammany headquarters are opened they also will be in this traditional mayoralty campaign center, where opponents of the organization designees already are established.

Friend of Emerson and Alcotts Still Selling Shoes to Concord

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Frank Pierce

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, Mass., Sept. 1—It is time to close. Mr. Frank Pierce spreads brown paper over the shoes in his window. There are no customers. Why does he linger and peer the length of Mill Dam, then stand expectantly in the dim shadows of the little store over the old mill brook into which the historic barrels of flour were rolled on that memorable morning of April 19, 1775? Will Mr. Emerson call, or Miss Louisa Alcott? Slowly the door opens. It admits a reporter and a photographer, for 68 years ago this very noon Mr. Pierce started in business.

With his fresh, clear coloring, his snowy hair, and friendly blue eyes, he is typical of the race which so firmly and courageously struck its roots into the rich soil of Concord 300 years ago. He is proud of Concord. As a boy of 12 he stood in the little station, waving farewell to the soldiers who answered President Lincoln's call. A few years after he sold shoes to returning heroes, as he did at a later period to men of the Spanish War, and those who were training for overseas service in 1917.

His particular pride in Concord, however, is centered in its literary fame. In addition to such notables as Ephraim Bull, producer of the popular Concord grape, he sold shoes to Ralph Waldo Emerson, Frank D. Sanborn and the Alcott family.

"Ah," he murmurs, "Concord had great men in those days. I remember in my boyhood how Mr. Alcott would visit our school on a Wednesday afternoon and how I enjoyed hearing him read 'Pilgrim's Progress.' Later I sold him shoes. Every fall he would come in and inquire if I had his overshoes ready. He wore a number 10.

"One thing I noticed in particular, those literary men all had long, slender feet. Mr. Emerson had a very slim and delicate foot. He took a nine. His daughter and Miss Louisa May Alcott used to come in here together and sit on that bench; and also Mrs. Hawthorne and her children.

"They were never in a hurry the way folks are today, and they were all very common sense folks, too, very sociable and agreeable. They would talk about business conditions, and the weather, and of course about their shoes. There weren't so many styles to choose from then. The ladies wore serge Congress shoes with gores in the side and some buttoned boots of French kid. The machine-made shoe industry was in its infancy, and most of the stock I carried was heavy footwear handsewn or made with pegs.

"Mr. Emerson was a gentleman, quist and reserved. And he did a good deal of writing. He wrote the lines on the Minute Man. One man came clear from Ohio last summer and told me, 'You don't know how we folks out West appreciate Emerson.' It is surprising how many people come here now during the vacation season. It certainly does show what the automobile has done.

"It has brought Concord into prominence. Once you could have sat down in that street from 1 to 5 o'clock of an afternoon and never have been run over. Look at it now. Yes, this is a crazy age, but we can't expect everything to remain the same. People go to Boston now for their shoes. Advertising and basements have made a big difference, but I have no intention of giving up. I can sit in the shop here even if no one comes. Funny you should come out on my anniversary."

Boston Cuts Taxes $2.70 a Thousand By Thrift and Big Loan

A little economy, some borrowing, and a great deal of rejoicing. Boston has reduced its tax rate $2.70 to the thousand, to $32.80.

In a statement analyzing the reduction Mayor Curley expressed his gratification that the achievement was possible in the face of various unfavorable factors, including a record-breaking shrinkage of $110,005,000 in taxable valuation.

It is pointed out, however, that the reduction of this year's levy was made possible largely by $3,500,000 against the city's apportionment of the state tax to be collected in the next three years by the imposition of an assessment of 6 per cent on the dividends of Massachusetts corporations. In addition the city borrowed $3,500,000 to insure the public welfare and soldiers' relief funds adequate resources for the balance of the year.

All this, it is believed, will have an unfavorable effect on the tax rates of future years unless there are grants from the Federal Government to amortize the indebtedness.

Maine Celebrates Summer Visitors' Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 1—Maine's "Tourists Accommodated" signs take on a new meaning today as season guests gather at the Pine Tree State's executive mansion and in the State Park at Augusta to celebrate "Summer Visitors' Day."

At 1 o'clock p. m., Gov. Louis J. Brann received guests and seasonal residents of the State of Maine in formal exercises at the State Capitol. Among promiient persons who accepted invitations to be present as guests were Wiley Post, Amelia Earhart Putnam, Rudy Vallee, Mrs. F. W. Woolworth and Mrs. Marie P. Stafford, daughter of Admiral Peary.

Governor Brann said this morning that he believes Maine to be the first State to officially recognize contributions to its advancement and development made by summer visitors by setting aside one day in their honor. He hopes to make Summer Visitors' Day an annual event.

Literary Door Held Open to New Writers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Aug. 31—Literary markets, acutely aware of new demands from the consumer, are welcoming salable material from the pens of unknown authors, it was learned from conferences which have just ended at Middlebury College.

Interviews with the lecturers at this eighth annual meeting indicate that publishers, faced with conditions apparently as unstable as those of Wall Street, are watching more eagerly than ever before for works of originality.

The experience of such prominent editors and writers as John Farrar, Archibald MacLeish, Theodore Morrison, Edith Mirrielees and Gorham Munson is that the modern reading public is asking for stories of "escape." The subject of the "depression" is most unpopular.

Four More Offices Open For Home Owners' Loans

Four new offices to be opened within the next few days is the latest announcement from the offices of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, 82 Devonshire Street.

A district office at Lawrence, with a branch at Lowell; a district office at Salem, with a branch in Lynn will serve the needs of Essex County. Two changes were announced. Residents of Acton will in the future make application for assistance through the Waltham office, while residents of Dedham, who have been dealing with the Quincy office will in future go to the Roslindale office.

In Boston's Two Capitols

Liquor Will Out

Yesterday, 40 gallons of nascent liquor went to bat for a dwindling prohibition enforcement bureau. Boston, it seems, is almost bereft of power to stem the alcholic tide. Appropriations of federal funds have faded away, as Congress said it would not throw good money after bad. Agents have been transferred from their own active bureau into some innocuous appendage to another department.

So this cache of liquor in a Wellesley house took matters into its own hands, blasted its way through steel vats and out through the windows and told the wide world that if federal agents couldn't expose the scandal, the fire department would do just as well. Crime will out.

Roy, Page Diogenes!

Wanted: A divining rod to find where lies the "oil" and where the mother lode of truth. This column is up the proverbial tree, when it comes to fathoming the facts in the Brockton shoe dispute. Never have arguments of two sides been so nicely balanced.

The A. F. of L. group accuses the new brotherhood in the shoe city of doing away with the goose that lays the golden eggs. And the new brotherhood retorts that the manufacturers got all the golden eggs anyway.

Senators Rush In

"Hurry! hurry!" Senator George G. Moyse, chairman of the Senate Ways and Means Committee, said to Governor Ely yesterday. He had just finished prodding Public Works Commissioner Lyman about his "delayed" list of public works—now he wants the Governor to trundle forth speedily the $13,000,000 works program authorized by the Legislature last session.

Reason: Days are shortening; men still walk the streets; jobs are locked in every unbuilt bridge, road and ship. Keep things moving, Senator Moyse says.

Career Man Gets Job

These are strange times—Blue Eagles in the street, stock markets playing pianissimo and coal barons putting their feet under the same table with Mr. Lewis's men. But now come a non-political appointment, the first official act of Mr. Joseph P. Carney of Gardiner, in assuming office of Internal Revenue Collector today, was to appoint Mr. Thomas Hassett chief office deputy.

This key position in the revenue service has long been a fat political plum, but a search for Mr. Hassett's political record yielded nothing but a long record of efficient revenue service. Will the ward politician become the "forgotten man"?

Campaign For Safety

Governor Ely has been selected by all the governors of the country to launch a nation-wide safety campaign beginning Sept. 8 in which the Safety Commissions of 33 states will participate.

He will make a radio broadcast on the first day of the campaign and will speak from his recent experience with similar campaigns which the State of Massachusetts has been carrying on recently.

Hultman's Job

Governor Ely said he would remove the police commissioner when he was convinced that he could not run his office, but that he would not act as police commissioner of Boston himself.

This was his answer to a delegation of South Boston legislators and councilors protesting the abandonment of Police Station 12 at City Point.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market report.
5:15 NBC, Paul Ash's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Larry Larsen, organist.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 "NRA Day."
6:05 NBC, Henry King's Orchestra.
6:30 Reports; sports review.
6:45 NBC, Today's news, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Rondoliers, male quartet.
7:30 Hum and Strum; pianist.
7:45 "Massachusetts Bay Colony," Dean Archer.
8:00 NBC, Don Bestor's Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; Ethel Shutta.
8:30 "Grin and Bearit," songs.
8:45 Joe Rines's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Phil Harris's Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 NBC, Phil Baker; soloist; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "First Nighter," sketch.
10:30 NBC, Automotive Pre-Show from Century of Progress; speakers.
11:00 Announcements; sport review; news.
11:30 NBC, Reggie Childs's Orchestra.
11:45 NBC, Floyd Gibbons, Headline Hunter.
12:00-1:00 NBC dance music; soloists.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio speakers; piano.
5:15 NBC, Norman Cloutier's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, songs with guitar.
5:45 NBC, "Musical Wanderings."
6:00 "Evening Tatler"; news; pianist.
6:45 "Weather Man."
7:00 NRA program; Edward Jardon, tenor.
7:15 After Dinner revue; popular vocal.
7:30 NBC, "Betty Boop Frolic."
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs," sketch.
8:00 NBC, Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers Quartet; Bourdon's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Fred Allen; Ray Atwell; soloists; Grofe Orchestra.
9:30 Rakov's Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, "The Work of the Special Industrial Recovery Board and the Public Works Board," Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce.
10:30 NBC, "Lum and Abner's Friday Night Sociable."
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:15 p. m.—CBS, John Kelvin; orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "All American Boy."
5:45 CBS, Jack Miller; orchestra.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes," sketch.
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue, sketch.
6:45 Report; musical programs.
7:00 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
7:15 Yankee Singers; chorus.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter; news.
8:00 CBS, Vocal trio; orchestra.
8:15 "The Front Page Speaks," sketch.
8:30 CBS, Julius Tannen; soloists; chorus; Spitalny Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Irvin S. Cobb; orchestra.
9:15 Minstrels program.
9:30 CBS, Grantland Rice; soloists; quartet; Jack Golden's Orchestra.
10:00 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
10:30 "Strange Adventures in Strange Lands."
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00 CBS, Evan Evans, baritone; Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30-1:00 CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:30 p. m.—CBS, "Skippy," child sketch.
5:15 "Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, Stamp Adventurers' Club.
6:15 "Hits and Encores."
6:30 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Russian Gypsy Orchestra.
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 CBS and local dance music.
8:15 CBS, Esther Leaf, organist.
8:30 Local dance music.
9:00 Harry Rodgers, organist.
9:15 CBS, Vera Van; orchestra.
9:30 Twentieth Century Ensemble.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Columbians Orchestra, featuring Grofe's "Knute Rockne" suite.
10:30 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
10:45 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Emerald Isle Orchestra.
5:15 Organ recital.
5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry E. Williams
6:15 Studio and string ensemble.
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 Local dance music.
7:15 The Gossipers.
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 Popular vocal program.
8:00 Cambridge Legion Band.
8:30 Hal Cline's Orchestra.
8:45 Bell Brothers, soloists
9:00 Broadcast to Fishermen at Sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (930kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—Musical programs.
1:45 p. m.—"Timely Topics"—talk.
2:00 p. m.—Amateur program.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
1:00 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Springfield College Chorus.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Poet's Call, E. B. Rideout;
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; organ, stocks.
1:00-5:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

7:00 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Braves-New York game.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Announcements; news.
3:15-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Insurance Rates Massachusetts Motorists Will Pay in 1934

	Light cars '34	Light cars '33	Medium '34	Medium '33	Heavy '34	Heavy '33
Territory 1						
Chelsea	77	80	77	85	82	88
Territory 2						
Revere	71	72	71	77	75	80
Territory 3						
Boston	62	59	62	63	66	65
Territory 4						
Everett	54	52	54	55	58	58
Territory 5						
Cambridge	46	45	46	45	49	57
Malden	46	45	46	45	49	57
Somerville	46	45	46	45	49	57
Winthrop	46	45	46	45	49	57
Territory 6						
Lynn	42	42	42	42	45	53
Nahant	42	42	42	42	45	53
Saugus	42	42	42	42	45	53
Territory 7						
Brookline	44	39	44	39	47	49
Territory 8						
Medford	41	40	41	40	44	51
Watertown	41	34	41	34	44	44
Territory 9						
Billerica	36	36	36	36	44	45
Dracut	36	36	36	36	44	45
Lowell	36	36	36	36	44	45
North Reading	36	36	36	36	44	45
Tewksbury	36	36	36	36	44	45
Wilmington	36	17	36	19	44	26
Territory 10						
Arlington	35	34	35	34	42	44
Burlington	35	30	35	30	42	38
Dedham	35	34	35	34	42	44
Lynnfield	35	42	35	42	42	53
Milton	35	34	35	34	42	44
Newton	35	34	35	34	42	44
Norwood	35	30	35	30	42	38
Peabody	35	42	35	42	42	53
Quincy	35	34	35	34	42	44
Salem	35	34	35	34	42	44
Wakefield	35	34	35	34	42	44
Waltham	35	34	35	34	42	44
Winchester	35	34	35	34	42	44
Woburn	35	34	35	34	42	44
Territory 11						
Chicopee	29	30	29	30	34	38
Holyoke	29	30	29	30	34	38
South Hadley	29	30	29	30	34	38
Territory 12						
Worcester	33	31	33	31	40	39
Territory 13						
Fall River	31	31	31	31	37	39
Territory 14						
Abington	30	30	30	30	36	38
Ashland	30	30	30	30	36	38
Avon	30	30	30	30	36	38
Bedford	30	30	30	30	36	38
Belmont	30	34	30	34	36	44
Braintree	30	30	30	30	36	38
Brockton	30	30	30	30	36	38
Canton	30	30	30	30	36	38
Cohasset	30	30	30	30	36	38
Copcord	30	30	30	30	36	38
Dover	30	30	30	30	36	38
Framingham	30	30	30	30	36	38
Franklin	30	30	30	30	36	38
Hingham	30	30	30	30	36	38
Holbrook	30	30	30	30	36	38
Holliston	30	30	30	30	36	38
Hudson	30	30	30	30	36	38
Hull	30	30	30	30	36	38
Lexington	30	30	30	30	36	38
Lincoln	30	30	30	30	36	38
Marlboro	30	30	30	30	36	38
Medfield	30	30	30	30	36	38
Medway	30	30	30	30	36	38
Melrose	30	34	30	34	36	44
Milford	30	30	30	30	36	38
Millis	30	30	30	30	36	38
Natick	30	30	30	30	36	38
Needham	30	30	30	30	36	38
Norfolk	30	30	30	30	36	38
Randolph	30	30	30	30	36	38
Reading	30	30	30	30	36	38
Rockland	30	30	30	30	36	38
Scituate	30	17	30	19	36	26
Sharon	30	30	30	30	36	38
Sherborn	30	30	30	30	36	38
Stoneham	30	30	30	30	36	38
Stoughton	30	30	30	30	36	38
Sudbury	30	30	30	30	36	38
Walpole	30	30	30	30	36	38
Wayland	30	30	30	30	36	38
Wellesley	30	30	30	30	36	38
Weston	30	30	30	30	36	38
Westwood	30	30	30	30	36	38
Weymouth	30	30	30	30	36	38
Whitman	30	30	30	30	36	38
Territory 15						
Lawrence	28	28	28	28	33	36
Methuen	28	28	28	28	33	36
Territory 16						
Beverly	25	27	25	27	30	34
Danvers	25	27	25	27	30	34
Gloucester	25	27	25	27	30	34
Marblehad	25	27	25	27	30	34
Middleton	25	27	25	27	30	34
Rockport	25	27	25	27	30	34
Swampscott	25	27	25	27	30	34
Wenham	25	27	25	27	30	34
Territory 17						
Agawam	28	27	28	27	33	35
East Longmeadow	28	27	28	27	33	35
Longmeadow	28	27	28	27	33	35
Ludlow	28	27	28	27	33	35
Palmer	28	17	28	19	33	26
Springfield	28	27	28	27	33	35
West Springfield	28	27	28	27	33	35
Wilbraham	28	27	28	27	33	35
Territory 18						
Amesbury	29	27	29	27	35	35
Groveland	29	27	29	27	35	35
Haverhill	29	27	29	27	35	35
Merrimac	29	27	29	27	35	35
Newburyport	29	27	29	27	35	35
Salisbury	29	27	29	27	35	35
Territory 19						
Acushnet	23	23	23	23	28	30
Auburn	23	23	23	23	28	30
Boylston	23	23	23	23	28	30
Clinton	23	23	23	23	28	30
Dartmouth	23	23	23	23	28	30
Fairhaven	23	23	23	23	28	30
Fitchburg	23	23	23	23	28	30
Gardner	23	23	23	23	28	30
Grafton	23	23	23	23	28	30
Lancaster	23	23	23	23	28	30
Leominster	23	23	23	23	28	30
Millbury	23	23	23	23	28	30
New Bedford	23	23	23	23	28	30
Northboro	23	23	23	23	28	30
Shrewsbury	23	23	23	23	28	30
Somerset	23	31	23	31	28	39
Southboro	23	23	23	23	28	30
Westboro	23	23	23	23	28	30
West Boylston	23	23	23	23	28	30
Westminster	23	23	23	23	28	30
Territory 20						
Remainder of State (27 Cities and Towns)	18	17	18	19	24	26

Small Motorcar Blamed for Rates

(Continued from Page 1)

Brown, is to require every company writing compulsory insurance to give a bond to the State, specifically designated for refunds in the case of difficulties.

The commissioner's bill, which would require such a bond, was passed by the Senate but was swamped in the House. Until it goes through, the recent affair of the American Lloyd's Insurance Company, in which car owners lost considerable sums when the State refused to let the company write any more automobile policies, could be duplicated again.

Political commentators observed that the influence of the insurance companies has thus far dominated. Meanwhile Massachusetts continues to compel its car owners to enter an insurance system where they could suffer possible loss.

Events

Theaters

Tremont—"Camille," 8:30 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum—"The Masquerader," 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:35 p. m.
Shubert—"Hold Your Horses," 8:10 p. m.
Paramount—"Big Executive," 1:33, 4:16, 6:59, 9:42 p. m.; "Laughing at Life," 12:15, 2:56, 5:39, 8:22 p. m.
Fenway—"Big Executive," 2:14, 4:55, 7:33, 10:14 p. m.; "Laughing at Life," 12:55, 3:36, 6:15, 8:55 p. m.
Metropolitan—"This Day and Age," 2:00, 4:50, 7:40, 10:25 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Theaters

Tremont—"Camille," 2:30, 8:30 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum—"The Masquerader," 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:35 p. m.
Shubert—"Hold Your Horses," 2:10, 8:10 p. m.
Metropolitan—"This Day and Age," 11:00 a. m., 2:00, 4:50, 7:40, 10:25 p. m.
Paramount—"Big Executive," 10:50 a. m., 1:33, 4:16, 6:59, 9:42 p. m.; "Laughing at Life," 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 2:56, 5:39, 8:22 p. m.
Fenway—"Big Executive," 2:14, 4:55, 7:33, 10:14 p. m.; "Laughing at Life," 12:55, 3:36, 6:15, 8:55 p. m.

Rise in Buffalo Employment

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—A report received at the Recovery Administration's headquarters here today shows that since Aug. 1 the number of employed in Buffalo has been increased by 11,274, with a consequent increase of $302,923 in the weekly pay roll.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature; gentle shifting winds, mostly east.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Saturday; little change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northeast and north winds; fresh on southeastern Massachusetts coast, diminishing tomorrow; overcast weather tonight; Saturday fair.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	68	72	Miami, Fla.	84	88
Bismarck	58	76	Montreal	64	76
Boston	70	82	Nantucket	66	76
Buffalo	64	74	New Orleans	78	88
Calgary	48	54	New York	68	72
Charleston	78	84	Norfolk, Va.	70	78
Chicago	64	76	North Platte	66	88
Cincinnati	64	74	Philadelphia	68	76
Denver	58	88	Phoenix, Ariz.	82	100
Dodge City	68	86	Pittsburgh	56	64
Eastport, Me.	56	74	Portland, Me.	60	78
Hatteras	74	82	Raleigh	70	78
Honolulu, T. H. 7p.m., Aug. 31	72	78	St. Louis	68	86
Helena, Mont.	46	62	Minneapolis	68	84
Huron, S. D.	62	90	Salt Lake City	4	76
Jacksonville	82	88	San Francisco	52	78
Kansas City	68	82	Santa Fe, N. M.	54	78
Key West	84	92	Seattle	52	66
Los Angeles	58	74	Tampa	80	92
Memphis	76	88	Washington	68	72
			Williston, N. D.	56	68

A—9 a. m., Sept. 1.
B—Maximum Aug. 31.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 9:41 p. m., Saturday 10.19 a. m.
Height of tide 10.3 feet, 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles at 7:30 p. m.

Boston-New York

$2

309 Tremont Street, Boston Hancock 7307
141 W 51st Street, New York Circle 7-3843
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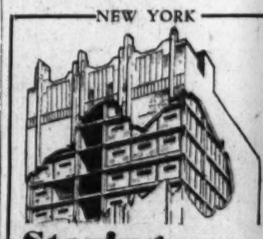

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History Recalled In Persecution Of Assyrians in Iraq

University of Chicago Has Cylinder Recording Sennacherib's Campaign

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—The ancient empire of Assyria, whose King Sennacherib besieged Jerusalem and caused the writing of several of the most stirring chapters in the Bible, has been brought back into the news of today by the persecution of Christian Assyrians in Iraq, or in old-time Mesopotamia. The recent massacre of these tribesmen by Iraqi following border trouble has reminded the world of an unsolved problem in finding a home for the exiles from Turkey.

Assyrians in the United States, of whom there are enough to form several national associations, trace descent back to Nineveh, the Assyrian capital. Jonah referred to it as "that great city, wherein are more than six score thousand persons that cannot discern between their right hand and their left."

But whether the Assyrians of the present are actually kin of the Biblical Assyrians is doubtful, it is noted at the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago. The institute has an important expedition located a little distance from the site of Nineveh.

Choice Treasure

One of the choicest treasures of the institute is an Assyrian cylinder recording the campaigns of King Sennacherib. In part it parallels astonishingly, scholars declare, the Bible account of his attack on Judea and Jerusalem. As Hezekiah, king in Jerusalem, prepared for the onslaught he encouraged his people by saying of Sennacherib, "With him is an army of flesh; but with us is the Lord our God to help us, and to fight our battles." (II Chron. 32: 8). The Bible relates that the Assyrian army lost 185,000 men in a single night and that its king retired with shame to his own country.

Because of the reputed connection of the homeless Christian Assyrians in modern Iraq with the dominant eastern empire of 26 centuries ago, the following comment obtained from the Oriental Institute may be timely:

"The empire of Assyria disappears from history, like a lamp blown out, in 612 B. C. Its sudden vanishing was due to conquest by the combined Medes and Babylonians. Assyria fell within a century of Sennacherib.

"It is a possibility that the Assyrians of today did descend from the original Assyrians. The bulk of the Assyrian people must have continued to live in the region after their empire had been destroyed. But this is speculation. There is no historical assurance. Whether the Assyrians today are the same people we cannot say.

"Yet the legends of the Christian Assyrians may be true. They have a tradition that Thomas the Apostle went to their country and converted them to Christianity. Of the facts of this tradition nothing is known. It is certain, however, that the Christian Assyrian Church sprang up in the first century in the locality of the old Assyrians.

Suffered Persecutions

"It suffered terrific persecutions from the third to the seventh centuries. In the third century came a campaign of persecution which lasted 40 years. First the Persian Zoroastrians and then the Moslems, who were equally intolerant, attacked the Christian Assyrian Church. It is amazing that it survived.

"It has had a long, hard history, and its people have given marvelous manifestations of Christian fortitude. We know that this same Christian body, known as the Christian Assyrian Church, has lived on from the first century.

"Then in the 13th to the 15th centuries the Mongol and Tartar invasions swept over the ancient region of Assyria and Babylonia. The terrible barbarity of the invaders made way with millions of the inhabitants.

"Legends of the Christian Assyrians say that during their persecutions they hid themselves in the mountains, and that in their fastnesses they were unable to escape the brutality of neighbor and invader.

"If these traditions are faithful, it may be true that the Assyrians who are again in trouble have sprung from the ancient Assyrians or are a blending of the many races which once inhabited its empire.

"Their present difficulties are still due to religious persecution primarily.

"The Babylonians, who were rivals of the Assyrians and finally annihilated their kingdom, have left no claimants of their name today.

"Nineveh, the Assyrian capital, is now marked by a hill which buries the remains of the old royal city. A little modern village is to be found there. The great royal library of ancient Assyria was dug up about 1850 and is now in the British Museum. But the mound has barely been touched. It will doubtless yield untold treasures when sufficient resources make it possible for some one to go into it exhaustively."

Senator McNary Back on Farm Drops Politics for Pet Trout

He Likes to Raise Nuts

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Underwood

Senator Charles L. McNary

Minority Leader Known Simply as 'Charlie' to Oregon Folks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—"Charlie" is home again. "Charlie," as he is known in his home town but Senator Charles L. McNary, Republican leader of the minority in Congress.

Interviewing "Charlie" on the greensward in front of his country place—it is a farm and not an estate, he declares—is always a pleasure but it also has certain disadvantages, particularly when the owner has not seen his property for 10 months. And strenuous months they have proven so far.

Disregarding the fact that it was just after the noon hour and as such time is a highly important factor in the life of a couple of reporters on an early afternoon daily, there are always certain preliminaries that must be disposed of first.

"Have you boys seen my fish?" demands the Senator after shaking hands with his official callers. "Come over here. Take a look at them. Did you ever see any finer fish" he demands, as he points to dozens of native trout, some of them nearly 20 inches in length, that have almost qualified for the term "pet."

"Stand on that stump there, and watch," he says. Coming to the bank with a trowel full of fresh ground meat, Senator McNary hurls this into the pond which is churned as the fish come after their feed. "This is the third time I have fed them in the last hour," he admits.

"Come up to the house, boys," he invites, turning away from his pond. Seats are taken in the shade of a broad lawn and in front of a low rambling home. "Say, you look good, Steve," he remarks to the one delegated for the official interview. "It's good to get home again and I intend to remain here for two or three weeks before I look over any projects in Oregon," he asserts.

RFC and NRA are touched upon briefly, the main question being a local issue over municipal ownership of the water plant, but the Senator sidesteps any local controversial matter, but gives certain information which, he says, "is off the record." He is not quoted.

Interrupting himself in the midst of important national issues, Senator McNary calls his visitors' attention to many acres of young filbert trees that lie between his home and the paved highway. "Did you ever see any finer two-year-olds in your life?" he inquires. They are fine specimens and there is not a weed to be seen. Owing to his long absence from his home, he has the status of a "gentleman farmer."

A careful look at the watch. It is just past 1:30 o'clock, and an invitation to look at his older filbert orchard is regretfully declined. He calls attention to his private putting green and also to his flock of Canadian geese. Good-bys are said hurriedly and a warm invitation extended to come back and spend more time.

This is why he is known as "Charlie" in his home town and an interview with one of the leading figures of the nation, at his own "farm" is an annual pleasure.

Money Available For Canal and Port

Days of a Lilliputian harbor and Cape Cod Canal for modern Brobdingnagian ships are nearing their end today. Shipping and commercial interests at Boston are visualizing what can be done with the allotments made public today by the War Department of $4,600,000 for canal and $800,000 for harbor developments.

The harbor money will largely be used to improve the anchorage behind Governor's Island to care for the increased shipping arriving and leaving through the port of Boston. Of late as many as 18 or 20 ships have lined up at once in the outer harbor with passengers and merchandise from foreign ports, and waited long for their turn to complete the run.

On the Cape three new bridges are planed, two suspension bridges at Sagamore and Bourne and a lift bridge to supplant the present railroad bridge at Buzzards Bay, Boune. This latter will be kept up in the air until such time as it is needed for a train to cross. The bridges at Sagamore and Bourne will be traffic bridges large enough to take care of the anticipated canal enlargement. They will arch the canal at a sufficient height to give uninterrupted service both to ships below and motor traffic above.

Warren Post Band Wins

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 1 (AP)—First place in the band competition of the annual encampment of Veterans of Foreign Wars was awarded Aug. 30 to the Warren (Ohio) Post. Altoona, Penna., was second, and Clarksburg, W. Va., third. The drum corps championship was won by Glenside, Penna., with Harrisburg, Penna., second, and Thompsonville, Conn., third. Des Moines, Iowa, carried away the championship among auxiliary drill teams, composed entirely of women. Minneapolis was second and Sheboygan, Wis., third.

Motion Pictures

Mr. Bennett Steals a Show

Mr. Richard Bennett, that excellent stage actor who like so many of his contemporaries has found haven for his declining years in Hollywood, steals the show right out of the hands of the younger and handsomer Mr. Ricardo Cortez, in "Big Executive," now playing at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters. Mr. Cortez is the B. E., a masterful man, the kind women are supposed to like, and a terror at high finance. But Mr. Bennett is an irascible old money general himself who also gets his way, and he does it with a fine variety of shading to his character drawing. Between them as a bone of contention is Miss Elizabeth Young, the fiancée of the one and great-great granddaughter of the other, and she does very well, too. Miss Sharon Lynne is a superdevoted secretary. The story is run off with the smooth mechanism that characterizes such tales.

The second picture, "Laughing at Life," is chiefly a vehicle for the sweeping personality of Mr. Victor McLaglen, who rides his adventurous hobbyhorse round the world in a lusty, good-natured way and seems to enjoy it as much as the small boy element in the audience. A powerful man, with an ingratiating smile—he provides good entertainment. An example of mistaken casting is the use of Master Frankie Darrow, the boy who did such a dynamic job with Mr. James Cagney in "The Mayor of Hell." Here he is employed as a fiery young South American revolutionist. His Spanish accent is painstakingly articulated—the fire is painted on. Master Darrow should be cast within his capabilities. M. L.

'Ski Paradise' Planned For Franconia Trails

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 1—Old logging roads, summer trails and cow paths along the wooded slope of Franconia Notch in the White Mountains, are to become a "skier's paradise" in the coming winter months, according to plans already started, say officials of the New Hampshire Development Commission.

Plans made by the Franconia Ski Club will link the scenic and the sporting thrills as winter attractions for the New Hampshire mountain region. All sorts of ski trails, ranging from the difficult to the easy, have been mapped out, which, when they have been completed, will present a connected system of runs extending from Three-Mile Hill 'n Franconia Notch to North Woodstock. For the most part, these will ascend the steep slopes to the west of United States Highway No. 3, covering vantage points along the range from Beaver Pond in Kinsman Notch over Mt. Wolf, North and South Peaks, Lonesome Lake, Cannon Mountain and Mt. Kinsman.

Where Horizons Lift Poetic Fancy

Both Photos THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Archibald MacLeish in Leisure Mood

Upper—The Poet and His Pal, Finn McCool, Named for Famous Irish Giant. Lower—The Stone Studio at Conway, Mass.

Grand Jury Defers Walker Case Action

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—Lacking proof of willful income tax evasion, the federal grand jury which has been investigating the financial affairs of New York City's one-time Mayor, James J. Walker, now living in Cannes, France, stands discharged today without having taken any action.

Should new evidence develop, the case must be reopened before another jury, this one having filled the statutory three months' service limit.

Mr. George Z. Medalie, federal attorney, declined to say today whether further action was contemplated.

As a city official, Mr. Walker's salary was exempt from federal taxation, and it was learned that the evidence presented offered no legal proof that he had received any taxable income for the period since 1929.

A chief witness in the investigation was Mr. Russell T. Sherwood, who had charge of Mr. Walker's personal business during his mayoralty, and whose usefulness to the grand jury was within the limitations of his refusal to answer questions concerning communications he might have had with Mr. Walker or his representatives during his two years' absence from this city when his testimony was wanted at the city-wide inquiry.

Christian Science Services on Radio

For Sunday, Sept. 3

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., E. D. T., WNAC, 1230kc-244m.

BEAUMONT, Texas—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KFDM, 560kc-535m.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. D. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m. W9XAA, 43.34m.

ERIE, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

FORT WORTH, Texas—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, C. S. T., KFJZ, 1370kc-218m.

HONOLULU, T. H.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., Hawaiian time, KGMB, 1320kc-227m.

LONG BEACH, Calif.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., WGDY, 1180kc-254m.

NEW YORK—Fourteenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. T., WMCA, 570kc-525m.

PORTLAND, Ore.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KALE, 1300kc-231m.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-248m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. D. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 1210kc-248m.

New Hampshire Law Checks Sale of Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 31—Whatever may be the result in the several states as to an affirmative vote on the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment will have no effect in New Hampshire for at least another year, it was stated today by the law enforcement department, and not even then, unless the New Hampshire Legislature rescinds the present bone dry law.

Although a referendum throughout the state favored the repeal, a rigid dry statute remains in effect, if, or when, or until some session of the General Court repeals it. Only a special session would change the situation and because it seems hardly likely that Gov. John G. Winant and his Executive Council would advocate a special session for such a purpose, no action otherwise could be taken until the 1935 Legislature convenes.

New Order on Gold Viewed in Colorado As Savior of Mines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 1—Success and firmer establishment of many western gold mines is believed by business leaders here to be embodied in President Roosevelt's lifting of the gold exportation embargo to allow domestic gold producers to sell the yellow metal through the Secretary of the Treasury at world market prices, which are approximately 30 per cent higher than the $20.67 paid at the mints.

While many characterize the President's action as the greatest impetus mining has received in many years and look forward to immediate expansions and large profits, others, including Mr. Charles W. Henderson, head of the United States Bureau of Mines here, regard the move as saving the industry rather than as a harbinger of a mining boom.

This view is taken because of the time element involved. Mr. Henderson pointed out that while the move greatly benefitted mines producing at this time it is doubtful if many new ventures will be started because the world price will exceed the domestic price only so long as American money remains inflated, and no one except possibly the President knows how long that will be.

Mr. Henderson, who quoted Herbert Hoover's "Principles of Mining" said that ordinarily it was estimated that it took three or four years of mining operation to repay the capital invested, plus dividends. So unless international money values remained about as they are now for several years little profit could be expected from mines the development of which is started now.

Several interpretations have been put on the President's action here. Some suggest it may be a forerunner of official revaluation and point out that the dollar no longer has a fixed gold content, because of the order modifying the embargo, and will now have its gold content fixed by the vagaries of international price fluctuations.

Mr. Henderson estimated that the President's action will add some 400 men to the Colorado mining pay rolls which now include about 1000 men. There are nearly two score gold mines operating in this State, which ranks fourth in national production now.

Connecticut Men Study Washington-Boston Road

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept 1—Engineers of the Connecticut State Highway Department are taking part in studies of a proposal for a four-lane super-highway between Washington and Boston, but the State, says Highway Commissioner John A. MacDonald, is in no way committed to the plan.

Mr. MacDonald said the proposed route through Connecticut was the Boston Post Road, but this has been widened to the limit, and if the road is built a new route would have to be found to the north of that shore-line artery.

Drys Draft Plans To Resist Repeal In Other States

Condemn Coercion From Washington on Vote at Chicago Meeting

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 1—Resistance to repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment will be carried to the limit, leaders of the Anti-Saloon League from 10 middle-western states in conference with national officials agreed here yesterday.

The drys' best prospects lie in the 24 states yet to vote, according to Dr. F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the league. Of these 20 were dry, as the league figures it, and many, being normally Republican and hence where the Democrats are not so strong, will not be as responsive to the pressure for repeal being put on by the Administration at Washington.

"The coercion program of Washington is tremendous," declared Dr. McBride. "It is the determining factor. We lost at least four out of seven dry states that have voted because of it. Democratic politicians have been lined up against prohibition by Postmaster-General Farley.

In Better Territory

"Now in the last 24 we are coming to states such as Kansas, Maine, Nebraska and South Dakota, which will give prohibition a better chance. We ought to carry 20 and the wets four. At any rate we should carry 13 and defeat repeal.

"The fact that the repeal vote does not amount to as much as 25 per cent of the possible total vote in the states that have already balloted, despite all the high pressure of politicians, press and interests prepared to profit does not indicate to us a great public interest crying out against prohibition. The smallness of the wet vote rather heartens us to go on."

Campaigns against repeal will be pushed with extra vigor in the remaining states, it was decided.

However, should national prohibition be wiped out, the conference here determined to work for local and state prohibition laws to replace as much of it as possible.

Six-Point Program Adopted

In such case the league proposes to extend dry territory to the maximum and reduce wet territory to the minimum, its six-point program adpoted yesterday declared.

It added, "The League will work for the nomination and election of dry councilmen in villages and cities, dry legislators in states, dry Senators and Representatives in the national Congress for the purpose of securing the most effective and extensive local, state and national prohibition laws."

The other points in the program are these:

"Agitation and organization for the nomination and election of executive officials and enforcement officers, local, state and national, who can be relied on to honestly, ably and effectively enforce whatever laws now exist or may be adopted in village, city, state or nation, to abolish the liquor traffic.

"A continuous and comprehensive campaign to get the highest possible proportion of the voters to vote in all primaries and elections.

"A campaign of education with the objective of teaching everyone the fundamental fact that beverage alcohol is a narcotic habit-forming drug, always dangerous and often deadly.

"A uniform nation-wide young people's movement for total abstinence and prohibition."

Policy Toward Cuba To Follow Findings Of American Experts

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 — President Roosevelt's decision to send three experts to Cuba for the purpose of studying the economic and financial aspects of the island is regarded here as an unusual example of the American Government's desire to help in placing Cuba on its feet.

The Department of State announced yesterday that Mr. Adolph A. Berle Jr., adviser to the Farm Adjustment Administration, Mr. John Laylin, special assistant to the Undersecretary of the Treasury, and an accountant whose name is to be given out later, would sail for Havana for the purpose of advising the American Ambassador, Mr. Sumner Welles, on the different financial and other phases of the Cuban situation.

It was declared that these men would not act as advisers to the Cuban Government, and that they would serve as financial attachés to the American Embassy for the purpose of posting Mr. Welles on conditions that he should know and understand before entering into any possible consultations or contacts with Cuban authorities.

It is understood that Mr. Berle sails from New York today and that Mr. Laylin, and presumably the accountant, will follow him tomorrow. They will remain in Cuba not more than 15 days, returning with or shortly before Mr. Welles. The commission is in no way connected with transfer of the Ambassadorship from Mr. Wells to Mr. Jefferson Caffery, who is expected to leave Washington some time in September.

Cuba to Decorate Welles

HAVANA, Sept. 1 (AP)—Mr. Sumner Welles, United States Ambassador to Cuba, will be decorated with the great cross of the National Order of Merit of Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, the highest distinction the Cuban Government can confer, President de Cespedes announced yesterday. The decoration is named for the first revolutionary president of Cuba, father of the present Chief Executive.

New York, Ontario & Western

New York, Ontario & Western reports for the seven months ended July 31 net of $323,206 after charges, or 55 cents a share on 581,139 shares of common, compared with $391,344 or 67 cents a share a year before.

MacLeish Composes Poems In Secluded Hilltop Studio

Rhythmic Vistas of Three New England States Lend Inspiration to Author Who Won Pulitzer Prize With 'Conquistador'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONWAY, Mass.—Poets have a habit of looking down on things from the heights, and Mr. Archibald MacLeish, whose "Conquistador" captured this year's Pulitzer prize, is no exception. He has built for himself a hilltop retreat in this town, the materialization of many a writer's dream, from which he surveys the rhythmic vistas of three states.

On the brow of a hill, looking with fine scorn of such limitations as boundary lines into the lower reaches of Vermont and New Hampshire, Mr. MacLeish composes in an unusual studio. One side of the one-room field-stone structure is devoted to a massive fireplace. The furnishing is simple, a big table, a divan and a chair. But the poet has only to lift his eyes from his work to find himself rich in inspiration, for miles on end the rolling countryside stretches below him.

His studio is about a half mile from his house, reached by a narrow path that winds through the fields. It is just far enough away to insure freedom from the inevitable household noises, and it is near enough to make it easy of access. "I would ask nothing better than to spend all my time here," Mr. MacLeish says.

The 200-acre estate has an interesting background. The house was built in the waning days of the eighteenth century by a Colonel Parsons and was originally of "salt-box" design, as its attic timbers reveal today. Later, a father wished to share the home with his son and the building was enlarged to become, for all practical purposes, two houses under the same roof. There are two kitchens, separate entrances and all the equipment for maintaining separate establishments.

Years passed, and the property came into the possession of a Southern family. They erected a long row of pillars along the front and, it is to be presumed, spent long summer afternoons on the columned terrace. When the MacLeishes acquired the property, they found the pillars decaying and the Southern note out of tune with the New England landscape. Today the building has been restored along its original lines.

They have made one noteworthy change. Mrs. MacLeish, the former Ada Hitchcock, is a singer and to her influence is due the addition of a music room, built on at a lower level so that the colonial lines of the house are not marred. To her, too, is due the attractive sunken garden, the iris beds and the flagged terrace that help complete the ensemble.

Access to the MacLeish retreat is not easy, and the poet is pleased that it is not upon the beaten path, for he has no desire to have it set up as a show place. From Conway village a narrow dirt road winds up and up the hillside. In some places the grade is so steep that automobile and wheels spin in the loose gravel. Few motorists pass that way.

A graduate of Yale and of Harvard Law School, Mr. MacLeish dates his career from 1923 when he gave up his legal career after three years of practice in a Boston law office and set about the writing of poetry. Most of his composition is done in three to four hours daily. "To do creative writing one must loaf," he says, "while ideas are ripening."

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Let Us Visit a Dutch Home

The Woman of Holland Is a Careful Housekeeper

By ALFREDA PROCTOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

De Bilt, Holland

THE "foreign" visitor to a Dutch home, be it castle, suburban house or peasant's cottage, immediately remarks two characteristics, cleanliness and orderliness.

In appearance the houses are angular, with high roofs generally tiled in gray or red; but sometimes, as in the case of farms and cottages, they are thatched. The walls of red bricks are kept clean. One never sees dingy, broken mortared walls here. The general outline, then, is severe, but it is softened by the seasonable flowers in boxes on window sills, verandas and ledges constructed specially for them. Shutters brightly painted with triangular or diamond-shaped designs in red, green and yellow add a gay note even in winter, when it is too cold for the plants to be exposed.

On the window sills of most town houses are affixed little mirrors so that the occupants of the rooms may see reflected whatever is happening in other parts of the street. This obviates the trying business of opening windows and the indignity of showing curiosity.

On entering a Dutch house one notes that the first impressions of cleanliness and order are still apparent, with the addition of a deep consideration for personal comfort. This is exemplified in the little footstools (sometimes made in the form of small carved boxes containing hot peat) before each chair, and by the draft-preventing folded rug attached by rings to nails on each side of "french" windows.

The Dutch home maker does not care to be "hampered" by color schemes. Any ornament that is pleasing to the eye or furnishing that gives extra comfort is added, regardless of hue, period or design. Although this sometimes leads to a rather motley and overcrowded apeparance, inharmony of color is not striking.

The furniture in dining room and huis-kamer (living room) is usually heavy, but in the salon it is light and elegant. The huis-kamer is the most important room in the house. It is carpeted and contains easy chairs, settee and many small tables, on which are methodically arranged silver and china ornaments and photographs. The room also contains at least one large wooden cupboard, on top of which stands a straight row of Delft or Chinese vases. On piano and low cupboard are straight rows of photographs, always including several of the royal family.

Like Famous Paintings of Interiors

For wall decoration the Dutch favor engravings of oil paintings in preference to water colors, and lovely embroidered shawls or silk squares are often pinned outspread. Many softly shaded lamps are the rule, so that it is obvious that the lovely, dim lighting effects of the Dutch artists is typical of Dutch interiors.

The fireplace is the chief feature of all rooms, even in these days of central heating. At the back of the open grate there is always a lead-polished slab of beaten iron, which is ornamented with curlicues and a picture depicting some scene of Biblical or allegorical interest. In the peasant homes small black enameled "kitcheners" and round iron stoves are replacing the open-peat fires.

Kitchens are spotlessly clean with red-bricked floors, the mortar of which is painted white. Prim white muslin curtains cover the windows and rows of shining copper pans hang on the walls. The cheese rooms of the farms have floors and curtains like those of kitchens, but the whitewashed walls are lined with shelves of yellow cheeses, while, in the cheese season, other cheeses lie salting in long sinks, and large vats of milk stand ready to be churned.

Bread is always kept in enameled trunk-shaped tins, and fat, dripping, preserved cabbage and so forth, in gray earthenware crocks, painted with blue designs.

Mention of preserving recalls that the storerooms are replenished each summer with home-preserved fruit and vegetables.

Use of Attics

To go to the other extremity—for the storerooms are in the cool cellars—we must not forget the attics which are high and most useful. Here on wet-wash days, on poles reaching from beam to beam of the roof, are hung all the wet clothes. Thus a disagreeably steaming atmosphere is avoided in the house as the damp does not descend to the lower rooms, but disperses through attic windows.

The same tendency to have everything in rows is noticeable in the big linen cupboards and presses where are piles of neatly marked and numbered household linen.

Gardens and Garden Rooms

Dutch people are noted for their appreciation of flowers, and the smallest plot of ground is cultivated, and furnished with white-painted tables and chairs (with footstools!), that they may sit and enjoy the beauties of the garden. There is, too, a garden room attached to every house. This has a roof and three walls of glass and contains tubs and pots of flowers and shrubs, while innumerable little cactus plants of all shapes and sizes stand in soldierly rows on window ledges and brightly painted brackets. Here in the spring bloom the carefully nurtured bulb-flowers, and as the rooms also contain chairs and small tables, they are delightful places for reading and sewing when the weather is too cold for sitting in the garden.

The visitor calling in afternoon or evening is invariably offered tea, which the hostess brews herself in the salon, garden-room or garden. The tea table is always in readiness and the brass kettle stands over a spirit lamp in a brass-lined wooden pail beside the table. The tea made, the pot is stood on a china stand which contains a spirit lamp or a small lighted candle, or else it is placed in a padded basket and covered with a tea cozy. With tea one is offered small bread and butter sandwiches (such as are described in the recipes for Dutch koek) and biscuits. A tea table laden with assorted cakes and cookies is unknown in Holland.

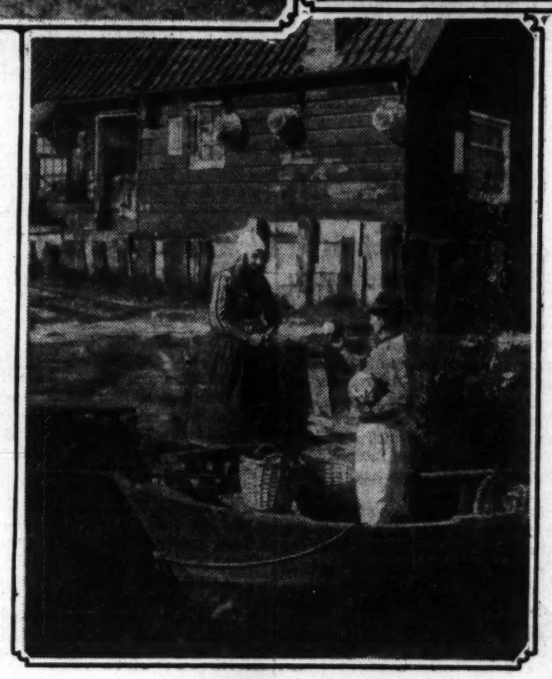
Dutch women are essentially home makers. Most girls attend a household class after leaving school so one never hears of a newly married wife who is unable to cook or run her home economically and successfully. They are thrifty to a degree. Nothing is ever discarded until it is worn or broken into such small pieces that it is impossible to mend, patch, or glue it any more.

Central heating and electrical labor-saving devices have been installed. Small farms in the remotest districts boast washing machines, while the other day the writer noticed in a tiny home in a fishing village on the Zuider Zee coast, a quaintly dressed housewife using an electric iron. By the way, the so-called national costume of Holland differs with the district. In Flushing, for instance, the headdresses are tremendously large, while in Spakenburg they are wee, close-fitting, crocheted, lace caps.

But whether the home maker is fashionably dressed lady or quaintly garbed peasant, and the home castle or cottage, the distinctive Dutch charm is apparent. Modern appliances have failed to spoil it. Thousands of miles from Holland the colonial Dutch housewife arranges her home on the same basic plan and, seeing the methodical neatness, the quiet cheerfulness, and thoughtful comfort, above all, the homeliness, one ceases to wonder why the little country of Holland has always produced such excellent pioneers.

All Photos The Christian Science Monitor—© Donald McLeish, London

Three Glimpses of Dutch Home Scenes. Upper Left—Little Dutch Girls Are as Fond of Playing at Tea Parties as Other Little Maids the World Over. Their Gay Dresses Show That They Belong to the Island of Marken. Right—A Volendam Fisherman's Family at Their Morning Meal. Below—A Vegetable Seller of Marken Takes His Produce From House to House.



Recipes From Holland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

De Bilt, Holland

EVERY town and village in Holland has its own special kind of fudge cooky or cake for which it is noted. Perhaps the oldest and most famous is the koek (cake) which is still made from a 200-year-old recipe, in the village of Deventer. It is a "close" type of cake, very spicy to taste, and the correct way to serve it is in thin wafers placed on plentifully-buttered slices of white bread.

The actual recipe is, of course, a secret known only to the makers, but here is one which you will find unusually delicious when eaten in the Dutch way:

Dutch Koek

In a large mixing bowl and with a wooden spoon, beat to a cream
½ cup butter. Continue beating while adding
1 cup sugar
1 cup sour milk
1 cup chopped raisins
½ teaspoon ground cinnamon
½ teaspoon ground cloves
¼ teaspoon salt and
1 teaspoon bicarbonate of soda dissolved in a little boiling water. Dredge in
2 cups flour.

Mix well. Turn into greased tins and bake in a moderate oven about 45 minutes, or until a steel knitting needle with which it has been pierced at the center comes out quite clean.

Another favorite cake which is to be seen in every Dutch home is Honing Koek (Honey Cake). This is cut in thicker slices and placed on well-buttered slices of white bread.

Honing Koek

In a large mixing bowl and with a wooden spoon beat to a cream
1 cup butter and 1 cup sugar. Keeping the mixture slightly warmed, stir in
1 cup honey
1 tablespoon ground ginger and
1 teaspoon cinnamon. Add
1 cup sour milk and
2 eggs (well beaten). Dissolve in a little boiling water
1 teaspoon bicarbonate of soda and add this to the mixture. Dredge in
5 cups flour.

Beat the mixture long and well. Pour into a large buttered tin and bake in a moderate oven.

Poffertjes

Poffertjes are rather like doughnuts and are as popular in Holland as waffles, of which the Dutch are also very fond. A special pan is used for cooking them, but one can use any of those tins divided into sections for making small cakes or tarts, providing the sections are smooth and not fluted or decorative in any way. A detachable handle, which can be purchased at any "5-and-10-cent store," makes such a tin easier to manipulate over a hot fire.

Into a large mixing bowl break
1 egg. Add to it
4 cups flour and mix together.

In a cup mix to a smooth paste
1 cake yeast and
1 tablespoon sugar. Add this to the egg and flour mixture and beat well with sufficient
Milk to form a thin batter.

Leave for an hour; then beat slightly and spoon into the well-buttered sections of the tin which must be kept over a very hot fire. Allow to set. Turn quickly the little cakes onto hot plates and serve at once with plenty of butter and icing sugar.

Note—Some people prefer poffertjes made without yeast, so this may be omitted if desired.

Spek Pannekoek

These bacon pancakes are very thick and a large pan should be used. Allow 1½ ounces flour to each pancake, so for six pancakes you will need:
1 cup plain flour
1 cup buckwheat flour, stir in sufficient buttermilk or ordinary milk to form a thick cream. Beat well.

In a frying pan over a hot fire melt a piece of
Butter (walnut size). Put into this and cook slightly
2 small rashers of bacon. Pour over some of the mixture—enough to make a thick pancake—and cook till brown and set. Turn and brown the other side; turn out onto hot plates and serve hot with treacle or sugar.

The Recipes

on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

The skirt lengths remain the same for street—nine to ten inches from the floor—dressy afternoon, from seven to nine inches, and for dinner and informal wear the length ranges from ankle to a slight sweeping train.

Strokes of Lightning

Adventures in Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LAST summer I met a woman who elucidated an interesting philosophy of life to me. Her house had just been destroyed by lightning and I had approached her with a word of sympathy. I should have known better than to say to her, "I am so sorry that you have lost your home." She looked at me in surprise, and said, "Why, I haven't lost my home. I still have my husband and children. The farm on which the house stood is still there, the crops are in fine condition, the cellar of the old house is just waiting for a new structure which will be much better adapted to our needs than was the old one, and we have learned, through our experience, how many kind friends we have."

Another woman of my acquaintance is one of the most charming persons I have ever met. Her face is always alight with a radiant smile, her manner is pleasing and her farm is a delightful place to visit.

On a recent call at her home she told me the story of her "stroke of lightning."

"I was a city-bred girl," she said, "I did not particularly care for the country, even for a few weeks, and certainly never entertained any intention of becoming a farm woman.

"When Jim and I were married he had a good position with a firm in the city; then, suddenly the business ceased. He searched in vain for other employment. Finally we came, temporarily, as we thought to the old home which he had inherited. He loved it, and at once I saw that he would be perfectly happy, probably very successful, as a farmer. But I rebelled.

"For several years I complained. I never acknowledged any success which Jim achieved. I made the children feel that their father was inconsiderate of them by 'burying' them in the country. Because of my continual complaining we were all most unhappy."

And then lightning struck her. Her husband came in from the fields one day and said, "I have an opportunity to sell the farm. I have told the man to come here tomorrow to sign the papers."

"But what will we do then?" was the wife's query.

"It makes little difference to me what we do if we can live in the city where you and the children will be happy," he replied.

The wife spent that night in honest consideration of the situation. She began to see things in their true light. She discovered that the only bar to their complete happiness was her continual discontent.

The following morning she told her husband that she had decided that they were happier and safer living on the farm, where they had an assured income and a good home, than they would be to exchange a certainty for an uncertainty. He was, of course, overjoyed.

"It was not always easy," she told me. "Those first few years I had to adjust myself to a life for which I had no natural taste. Now I look back and remember that all of our discontent ceased when I stopped complaining. The intervening years have been wonderfully happy ones. The children have all graduated with honors from universities. I would not exchange the peace and satisfaction of our fine old home here for all which city life has to offer.

"But it took a stroke of lightning to bring about the change in your thinking," I said.

"Yes," she replied. "How much better it would have been not to have waited for the lightning."

New Frames for New Photographs

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

There is in London today an artist who is making an intense study of photo frames. He realizes that the art of the photographer has reached so high a level that the ordinary frame is no longer worthy of it, and that the day when the same frame was used for a succession of photographs, irrespective of subject so long as the size fitted, is definitely past.

Each of these new frames is designed to bring out the distinctive characteristics of the subject with which it is used, while, at the same time, harmonizing with the modern tendency in interior decoration. By this means a large study portrait, carefully placed in a room, enhances the general effect by introducing a note completely in accord with the chosen scheme.

Now that glass furniture is on the increase, plate glass frames are exceedingly popular, the photograph being placed between two sheets of beveled glass which are so tightly gripped together at the sides as to insure its preservation.

A glass frame in a gilt stand has been chosen for the study of a young girl draped in a metal shawl; a classical study of a profile, outlined against a shadow background, is placed in a severe glass frame edged with gold and pewter. Beveled glass with gently curved edges, or a simple green border, is chosen for child studies.

Coromandel wood with bands of chromium or glass, and African cherrywood with chromium are most effective. Skins are used for the less austere frames, black and green seal being much favored, as is also shagreen—real shark skin—a cool green which makes a delightful border whether used in its natural rough state, or polished. Chipped turquoise is also in fashion for the heavy frame.

One of the latest ideas for the silhouette photograph is a black glass stand to hold the glass frame, with a crystal bird perched on either side. The bird, with its half opened wings, helps to take away from the severity of the glass.

Kashmiri Workers of Srinagar

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

IN THE extreme north of the Indian Empire, where the Himalaya Mountains rise to mighty heights and the Upper Indus River cleaves a valley between towering ranges, lies the state of Kashmir, a native Indian principality. The capital of this state is Srinagar, lying approximately in the center, and pierced by the Jhelma River, known to the ancient Greeks as the Hydaspes. It is a fertile region where cereals, fruits and vegetables grow easily.

Not for these products, however, is it best known in the Occident, but rather for the work fashioned on its looms. Kashmir shawls, for instance—usually written Cashmere by the West—were once exported in large numbers to Europe. It was the skill of a certain portion of the population in producing these and other sumptuous textiles that led an Englishman, Mr. C. M. Hadow, about the year 1888, to organize these hereditary weavers into a company under his direction, which should make reproductions of the most splendid carpets of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

The Persian Tradition

The workers are not Hindus but Kashmiri, descended from the Persians. This fact is important because no rugs can compare with those of Persia in its period of glory. Its Ispahans and Hunting Rugs of the sixteenth century; its so-called "Polish" rugs of the early seventeenth century, sent by Shah Abbas to the great potentates of Europe and glistening with gold thread, surpass all other carpets. It is this people who mastered more completely than any other rug weavers the art of representing in almost natural aspect, flowers, foliage and fruits, and yet knew how to keep them flat, thus expressing the function and character of a carpet. Kirmans, Kurdistans, Saruks, Hamadans, Serebends, Feraghans—each type of rug presents to the visual memory of the connoisseur the superb management of the forms and colors found in vegetation. The feeling and the technique of their ancestors have descended to these modern Kashmiri in Srinagar, who are an energetic, well-to-do people, of a high moral status, benevolent, advanced in their ideas regarding women and generally sympathetic toward European ideas.

The enterprise initiated by Mr. Hadow was that of copying for principalities, palaces, embassies and other residences the most splendid of the ancient carpets. The originals were available the world over in museums—which showed a lively interest and helpfulness—and in the palaces of native princes, many of whom became enthusiastic over this perpetuation of one of the great arts, and allowed the magnificent floor coverings of their palaces to be copied. Such reproductions are now in the new Viceregal Palace in Delhi; in Buckingham Palace, in the British Embassy in Washington, and elsewhere.

Recovering Old Colors

As this work of reproduction advanced, Mr. Hadow became more and more absorbed in the problem of color. This matter has enlisted the attention of all modern producers of Oriental rugs, but it remained for Mr. Hadow to apply to its solution the discoveries of chemistry. The situation was created by the fact that in the antique rugs the colors have been marvelously mellowed; yet the Oriental worker, with his loom out of doors in the intense daylight, produces now, and undoubtedly produced all through the vanished centuries, harmonies, which, unmodified, are too crude and bright for Occidental taste. Time, which has calmed the hues in the old rugs, works too slowly to be available as an agent for sobering new masterpieces, so the West has devised a process of "washing" or "overdyeing," which enlists the quicker assistance of chemicals. But certain of these chemicals continue over long periods of time to eat slowly into the yarns, eventually impairing their integrity. Particularly is this true when the process is badly carried out.

Mr. Hadow believed that there must be another solution, and with this in thought he took over to Kashmir from Germany and England, dye experts. The problem presented to them was the production of dyes the immediate effects of which when absorbed by the yarns should be just those suave tones that, in the first instance, time had achieved and in subsequent efforts chemicals had brought about. After extended labor such formulæ were worked out and dyes made available for the Hadow looms, which could ignore the gradual dial of time and the corrosive activity of chemicals, arriving at once at mellow effects. They are, of course, aniline dyes, more reliable, more uniform, more permanent than the vegetable colorings which characterize the carpets woven before chemistry became an industrial science. The achievement is truly epoch-making in the history of rug weaving of this kind.

These Kashmiri workers in Srinagar are so skilled as to be able to copy any carpet which the past has produced. Furnished now with the softly-colored yarns, they evoke the past for the present in more satisfying terms than hitherto has been possible. Moreover, Mr. Hadow is extending their activities and placing slowly upon the western market reproductions of smaller and simpler rugs, the prices for which are within the compass of the more modest buyer of objets d'art. Also, adaptations of ancient designs are made to order from specifications by the client, so that sizes, patterns, colors, developed in the old Persian technique with its characteristic Ghiordes knot, can be brought into complete harmony with the special decoration which they are to enhance.

HELEN JOHNSON KEYES.

Gold for Jewelry

Signs point to the return of yellow-gold for jewelry. The sunny shades, seen everywhere in this summer's costumes, ranging from ivory-white through beige to orange, do really dictate the return of the old glint of this precious metal, so long sicklied over by the pale cast of style. Frequently it is outlined with ivory, and green tourmalines are much used.

When mixing flour and water for thickening for gravy, use a fork as the lumps will dissolve more quickly

Trimming Child's Dresses

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MOTHERS who make simple, but pretty, dresses for their little daughters will welcome the return of the old-time rickrack braid. The modern version of this sturdy trimming shows many changes that will endear it still more to those in search of something attractive as well as practical.

Color and variety of size and weave are the most noticeable improvements offered by the manufacturers of this hitherto somewhat commonplace braid. Not only are most of the popular colors represented, such as green, brown, yellow and various shades of blue, but there is a pleasing mixture of these colorings with white and cream, giving an entirely new and most attractive effect. The widest range of colors is to be found in braid of an average size, which has much the appearance of heavy fagoting, when carefully inset between two evenly separated edges of the fabric. The newest member of the rickrack family is extremely narrow and can be daintily used on sheer materials, such as organdy and voile, in the same manner as one would introduce delicate veining in the seams of handmade garments.

Method of Selling

The method of selling rickrack braid seems also to have undergone a desirable change, as it now is sold by the yard, and is unrolled from large reels, instead of being offered in bunches of a dozen yards or more, as was formerly the practice. Regardless of size or color, the price, so far as known, is the same,—three yards for 1 0cents. This enables the customer to buy a small quantity and do a little economical experimenting with colors and widths, before making a larger purchase. It is also well to decide how this trimming braid can best serve one's purpose on the especial garment being made. If piecing the fabric is necessary, as is so often the case in remodeling, a single row of the rickrack, either in self-tone or contrast, will add a pleasing lightness to the outline of the seam and entirely eliminate any objectionable feature. It is always preferable to catch the extreme points of the braid to the narrowly hemmed fabric on each side by hand, but when much sewing is to be done quickly and the material is not sheer, a single row of fine machine stitching can be made to hold the hem and the braid at the same time. Unless one is an expert in sewing machine work, careful basting is, of course, necessary. Even though carefully done, braid so inset does not give as good results as when the points are caught, by hand, to each edge.

Another Way

Another excellent way of utilizing rickrack braid is to crochet a simple chainstitch, in white or color, along each side of the braid catching the crochet hook into each point. This chainstitching can be made to introduce an attractive line of color and is pretty work to do at odd moments. The insertion so made is then inset with an over-and-over stitch between the strips of fabric. For an edge, to correspond, the chainstitching can be made with a crocheted picot on each point and in the space between. On plain cotton broadcloth, one or two lines of the braid, caught to the fabric at each point by hand, using a contrasting embroidery cotton, is a trimming detail worth trying. A school dress in brown, navy or green cotton broadcloth, trimmed with such bands of two-toned rickrack on cuffs and sailor collar, will be easy and economical for mother to make, a pleasure for little daughter to wear!

Tomato soup will not curdle if, before mixing, both tomatoes and milk are thickened with a little corn starch.

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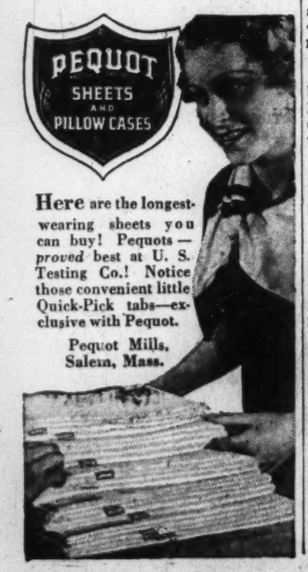

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Grape-Nuts
FOR BREAKFAST TOMORROW

The Home Forum

The Dew Pond

SCORED by two deep cart ruts, the hillside road, scarcely more than a chalky white ravine between high hedges hung with travelers' joy, winds up from the little village in the valley and climbs leisurely to the crest of the Downs.

There, on the open heights of the Beacon, six hundred feet above the lowland, is a dew pond, veritably a "pond of peace." Hereto, in the hot August noons, come the twittering linnets in their exquisite habits of brown and red, sipping the water in the footprints made by sheep and cattle. Here also flock meadow pipits, swifts and swallows, hawks and crows, chats and finches; while now and again a bee or a wasp alights to drink, or a rabbit slips down to the water's edge through the spreading brambles.

All day long on this thyme-clad height, the bees speed by, laden with their golden harvest, and the grass is peopled with a tiny insect world hurrying to and fro through green forests of heath, heather and thyme. How fascinating it is to lie and watch them! Now a ladybird plunges, like a tiny crimson jewel, into mysterious thyme depths; now an ant works its way through a jungle of seeding grasses on some Lilliputian errand; now a spider chases its prey through the grass as a dog chases game. In fact, spiders of all sizes, colors and descriptions may be seen questing through the wilderness, like so many fairy princes in search of their Sleeping Beauties.

Butterflies are everywhere, dancing tirelessly through the airy mazes of their fairy minuet. Above the short turf the Clifden Blues are like scraps of torn paper; clouded yellows flit backward and forward with a twinkling flutter of golden wings, searching the same piece of ground over and over again; and here, on a withered thistle, a magnificent tortoise shell suns himself extravagantly.

Now and again little flocks of exquisite-winged goldfinches take flight from the thistle at our coming, scattering thistledown on the wind and making off to the gorse bushes where the dry seed pods are bursting with a ripe crackling sound and shooting their seeds far and near.

Around the margins of the dew pond, stray cuckoo flowers linger late, showing pale lilac blossoms among the rushes. These rushes are dry and sapless, unlike the succulent specimens in the coombs and valleys below. Beyond them, as far as the eye can see, carpets of golden bird's-foot trefoil light up the green turf with a radiance brighter than the sun's; lady's slippers, cross-toes, eggs-and-bacon—the country children have a host of familiar names for this pretty gold and crimson flower. Then there is the wild thyme, bringing purple to the color-scheme, and the fragile embroideries of the milkwort in pink, white and blue; the lavender harebell, and the almond-scented pink and white trumpets of the convolvulus.

These low-growing, sun-loving, wind-resisting plants, clothing the bare chalk with their close sweet herbage, are one of the most charming characteristics of England's South Downs. Here, there and everywhere one stumbles upon little patches and carpets of tiny wild flowers, inconspicuous in themselves yet vividly beautiful in the mass, grouped together in such tiny and yet perfect "chance-made" gardens that surely, one thinks, Titania must sun herself therein during noontide hours, and hold high revelry on moonlight nights.

Here, in some large rabbit warren, one finds the sober hound's tongue with its claret blooms and mousy odors mingling with the glorious blue of viper's bugloss; there the dull red of figwort and the clear yellow of parsnip and toadflax all interwoven with the dingy brown of henbane and the delicate lavender of vervain. Or perhaps one chances suddenly and delightfully on the burnet roses, with their deep creamy blossoms backed by rosettes of bronze leaves, all undercarpeted with the exquisite crimson-tipped cymes of the dropwort and the quaint coroneted points of the blue rampion.

The dew pond itself has its own characteristic flowers. Here and there across the surface drift white duckweed, frog-bit and water-buttercup, hiding many an underwater secret; water mint and water bedstraw mingle their warm scents as they nestle closely at the brink, and the ring of lawnlike turf immediately surrounding the circular pond is sweet on summer evenings with yellow tormentil, and rosy with the porcelain-pink stars of centaury. Molehills and ant hills are tufted with sweet marjoram, mistily pink, and here and there waves the mauve-blue scabious with its pink-tinted anthers—Gypsy Rose, as they call it in the West Country. They are legion who have written of the blazing gorse, the scarlet fire of the poppies, and the imperial purple of the heather: it remains for the few to sing the praises of the lesser.

Even from afar the gentle curving line of the Sussex Downs, lifting gray and sunlit against the sky, gives a foretaste of the peace and silence which is theirs. At any hour of the day the dew pond holds the same tranquillity. On a summer afternoon there is no sound but the soft whisper of grasses in the scarcely perceptible breeze. No one will pass but the drover and his team, the shepherd with his sheep. Below the weald is spread out like patchwork. To the south is the silver ribbon of the sea.

The light lingers long on these hills; and, as night approaches and mists creep up the coombs the Downs look dim and mystical in the dying light. Looking down on the weald, already lost in dusk and starred with homely lights from cottage and farm, it is as if one walks in another world. Softly, the mists creep onward; the dew is falling; faintly one hears the elusive tinkle-tinkle of it, like a fairy voice, as it drops into the dew pond: as slight a sound, almost, as the beating of a butterfly's wing or the light fall of a wild-rose petal.

And, as one goes down the hill again, silence jealously reasserts itself behind one's hushed voices and quiet footsteps.

BERYL NETHERCLIFT.

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When the Stork Goes Southward

It is September. The vagrant breeze that blows over the marshland and stirs the grasses is whispering to the storks of Denmark that it is time for them to assemble for the long journey southward. The swallows fly low and tell the same story, while a flurry of rain and the swish of a chilly gust of wind through the near-by poplar discloses the fact that the sap "is sinking low in the bole" and that summer is over.

Generations of storks have come and gone from the nest on the roof of the serene and philosophic barn; many a blue-winged and pink-breasted swallow has built a mud dwelling along the eaves of its friendly thatch. To be sure, the owners of the barn are of a contented nature. Here at least four generations of the same family have seen the stork family and its offspring take flight each recurring September.

There is much trying of wings before the long flight begins; while overhead there is a whir; a muffled droning sound as flocks of wild swans, flying in "V" shaped form, herons and ducks journey to warmer climes. At last the day comes for the storks to depart; and, with red stockinged legs held straight downward, they soar to higher atmospheres, when the limbs are folded backward so that they can scarcely be seen.

Do all the storks migrate? Sometimes a single one, perhaps a late hatch, must remain behind, for he has proved in the trial flights that he cannot rise sufficiently high or keep up with the older birds. At first the little stork seems lonely and tries many times to fly after the others, each time returning to the friendly nest, where the owner of the old barn on Nissum fjord, Jutland, sees that food and indoor shelter is given when the winter frost begins, while out on the fjord are often to be found wild swans. These, too, have been either left behind, or prefer to spend the winter in Denmark.

Courtesy of the Colorado Association to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Long's Peak, Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado

On First Looking Into Chapman's Homer

Great poems have an air of springing fully armed, like Minerva, from the head of Jove. There they are, dropped at our feet like thunderbolts, without precedents or pedigrees: and we must make the best of them. We accept them as happenings, and neglect them as creations. We have no choice, for there is seldom any evidence available concerning the process of creation. To the poet himself, for the most part, his poem is a thing given: his subsequent workings upon it are conscious enough, and sometimes these are permanently recorded in the erasures of his manuscript, but the substance of the thing is beyond his conscious control . . .

Keats and Cowden Clarke were in the habit of meeting together for literary discussion. One day in October Clarke was lent a copy of Chapman's *Homer* in folio, and Keats was immediately summoned over in the evening to Clarke's lodging in Clerkenwell to share the feast. They read Chapman together till dawn, then Keats went home to his lodgings in Cheapside, whither he had but lately moved out of the Borough. At ten o'clock in the morning Clarke found the sonnet on his breakfast table . . .

There is no need to make the vain effort to establish precisely how long it took Keats to write his sonnet. The important facts are simple. It was written between daybreak and breakfast-time one day in October, 1816, the month when Keats became twenty-one. It is one of the great sonnets in the English language, and it was the first great poem Keats wrote. If the word "inspiration" is ever to be used in literary criticism it might be used with some propriety here.

Now let us look at the sonnet as Cowden Clarke found it on his breakfast table that October morning. Three hours before there was nothing: now a masterpiece, a possession for ever, has been dropped into the lap of the world. It has not quite all the perfections of its final form. By one whole line, and one perfect epithet, it differs from the sonnet with which we are familiar. But even if these had never been changed the sonnet would still hold its same sovereign place in English poetry:

Much have I traveled in the realms of gold
And many goodly states and kingdoms seen,
Round many a Western island have I been
Which bards in fealty to Apollo hold;
Oft of one wide expanse had I been told
Which deep-browed Homer ruled as his demesne
Yet never could I judge what men could mean
Till I heard Chapman speak out loud and bold.
Then felt I like some watcher of the skies
When a new planet swims into his ken;
Or like stout Cortez, when with wond'ring eyes
He stared at the Pacific—and all his men
Look'd at each other with a wild surmise—
Silent, upon a peak in Darien.

What is the impression produced by the sonnet upon us? Impressions of this sort are hard to define: but here one seems to be predominant and recognizable.

We receive an impression of excitement so intense that the declared and actual subject of the poem is as it were dissolved away by it. It is almost impossible not to forget that is all about a book—Chapman's translation of *Homer*. There is a direct communication of emotion, which grows swifter and swifter, till in the final picture of Cortez, half visual, half abstract, it touches a consummation: the image is not merely stamped upon our minds by the emotional force of the poem, but the image gathers up, clinches, makes tangible, the emotional content of the poem. Cortez on the peak—it is the perfect culmination of the sonnet. All that the sonnet really means is crammed into that final image: it is the flower of the plant, the purpose and the essence of the created thing. — JOHN MIDDLETON MURRY, in "Studies in Keats." (London: Oxford.)

Autumn Aspens

Show me a picture that is more entrancing
Than fragile aspens in the autumn, when
They fling their radiance, alive and dancing,
Upon a green and lapis mountain glen.

In summer, trembling ladies in gray laces,
They seem to crave the southland's tender care;
So it is strange to find them in high places,
Enduring rocky soil and tingling air.

But seek them on a day in late September
And find a miracle! The frosty night
Has fanned each leaf into a glowing ember,
Creating jewel-trees for our delight.

RUTH SEYMOUR VESELY.

Pictures of Ancient Egypt

As we look back over these painted chapel walls we see that the tombs of Gizeh have told us a very vivid story of how these early men learned to make for themselves the things they needed. We should notice how many more such things these men of the Nile could now make than the Stone Age men, who were still living in the lake-villages and other towns of Europe at the very time these tomb-chapels were built.

It is easy to picture the bright sunny river in those ancient days, alive with boats and barges (often depicted on the walls), moving hither and thither, bearing the products of all these industries, to be carried to the treasury of the Pharaoh as taxes, or to the market of the town to be bartered for other goods. Here on the wall is the market place itself. We can watch the cobbler offering the baker a pair of sandals as payment for a cake, or the carpenter's wife giving the fisherman a little wooden box to pay for a fish. . . .

We can observe with what pleasure these nobles and officials presided over this busy industrial and social life of the Nile valley in the Pyramid Age. Here on this chapel wall again we see its owner seated at ease in his palanquin, a luxurious wheelless carriage borne upon the shoulders of slaves, as he returns from the inspection of his estate where we have been following him. His bearers carry him into the shady garden before his house, where they set down the palanquin and cease their song. His wife advances at once to greet him. Her place is always at his side; she is his sole wife, held in all honor, and enjoys every right which belongs to her husband. This garden is the noble's paradise. Here he may recline for an hour of leisure with his family and friends, playing at draughts, listening to the music of harp, pipe and lute, watching his women in the slow and stately dances of the time, while his children are sporting about among the arbors, splashing in the pool as they chase the fish, playing with doll, ball and jumping-jack, or teasing the tame monkey which takes refuge under the father's ivory-legged stool. . . . Beauty surrounds us on every hand as we follow him in to his dinner. . . . The painted ceiling over his head is a blue and starry heaven resting upon palm-trunk columns, each covered with a graceful tuft of drooping foliage carved in wood and colored in the dark green of the living tree; or columns in the form of lotus stalks rise from the floor as if to support the azure ceiling upon their swaying blossoms. Doves and butterflies, exquisitely painted, flit across this indoor sky. Beneath our feet we find the pavement of the dining hall carpeted in paintings picturing everywhere the deep green of disheveled marsh grasses, with gleaming water between and fish gliding among the swaying reeds. . . .

The Egyptians could not have left us the beautifully painted reliefs in the tomb-chapels we visited unless they had possessed trained artists.—JAMES HENRY BREASTED, in "Ancient Times." (Boston: Ginn.)

Skutečnost

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněný anglicky na této stránce

V TECH dávných dnech v naší škole, kdy jsme připojili své dětské hlásky k prosté písničce,

"Svit si, svit si, hvězdičko,
jak přemýšlím, co ty jsi,"

skutečně jsme přemýšleli! Snad někteří z našich starších přišli k poznání, že oni věděli jen něco více než jejich děti o povaze hvězd. Druzí byli jisti, že věděli, ale že jen dospěli mohli rozuměti; a tak snad nám pověděli hezkou bájí.

Ale nyní lidé vyučení na poli hvězdářských výzkumů docházejí k přesvědčení, že dříve bylo velice málo známo o hvězdné soustavě. Mnohé přemítání bylo zanecháno a v posledním čtvrt století pojem o tak zvaném fysickém vesmíru prodělal velikou změnu. Některé theorie dnes uváděné vynikajícími odborníky ve fysice jsou, že vesmír se skládá z myšlenky; že hmotný svět je světem pouze vzhledem. A nedávno jeden řekl, "Musí býti něco, co dává cenu a význam žití a něco podobného se nedá najíti v pouhých kusech mrtvé hmoty."

Takto můžeme viděti, jak nejčistší myšlenka ve světě dnes se přibližuje učení Křesťanské Vědy, v níž příčina a účinek jsou známé jako duchovní. Ještě před půl stoletím, ve své učebnici, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a Zdraví s Klíčem k Písmu) Mary Baker Eddy, Objevitelka a Zakládatelka Křesťanské Vědy, řekla (str. 70), "Božská Mysl zachovává všechny totožnosti, od stébla trávy až k hvězdě, jako zřetelné a věčné." Božská Mysl, Bůh, musí býti projevena v ideách, které věrně představují svůj původ, neproměnitelnou dokonalost. Skrze broušené sklo Křesťanské Vědy, obrazně řečeno, jsme schopni pochopiti duchovní pravdy kde smrtelnému smyslu se zjevují hmotné úkazy. Totožnost právé ideje, její podstata neb zřetelný význam, je zachována Myslí jako odlesk božské inteligence, jediného žijícího Principu. Toto je velice odlišné od poznávání něčeho jako organisovaného kusu hmoty, který zásadně odporuje Mysli.

Jako se sebrali mnohé báje kolem divů tak zvané přírody, tak báje o Adamu s jejími různými smysl-theoriemi představuje člověka jako smrtelného a hmotu jako mající tvořivou moc a vládnoucí zákony. Odtud lidé přijali jako pravdivý, pojem o existenci jako hmotný, odříznutý od Boha, od jediného tvořivého pramene—"padlého člověka"—místo aby se přesvědčili, jak to učinil Kristus Ježíš, o pravdě záznamu v Písmě o duchovním původu člověka. Účel léčivé práce vykonané v Křesťanské Vědě není pouze osvoboditi smrtelníky od tělesného utrpení neb z hříchu a jeho truchlivých trestů. Její základní účel je opodstatniti prostřednictvím zjevného dokázání veliké faktum, že člověk je duchovní, stvořený a ovládaný Myslí a že svědčí o účelu božské Lásky rozvinouti universální dobro prostřednictvím její idei.

Tento křesťansky metafysický náhled pomáhá nám přemoci nesprávné věření vyrůstající z nedůsledné důvěry v tvořivou moc jinou než je Mysl, zásadně ji odporující, moc, která prý sestavuje hmotný vesmír špatné vlády a hmotného člověka, schopného onemocnění a hřešení. Mrs. Eddy řekla o Křesťanské Vědě (Miscellaneous Writings, Smíšené Spisy, str. 364), "Ona stojí na tomto prohlášení zásad z Písma: že On učinil vše, co bylo učiněno a ono je dobré, zobrazuje božskou Mysl, je jí ovládáno; a že to, co je oddělené od této Mysli, jednoho Boha, není samo sebou vytvořeno ani nepůsobí vývoj vesmíru."

Cokoliv nemá podílu na božské povaze musí býti zcela bez podstaty a časné. Jeho zdánlivě skutečné nároky se shledávají býti bez základu když pochopíme duchovní fakta. Když Ježíš Nazaretský šel sem a tam, napravoval mylné věření, dokazoval léčivou, obrozující moc božské Lásky, mnozí ti, kteří byli svědky měnících výsledků poznali, že božský Princip byl základem jeho práce a byli vedeni cítiti jediného Boha živějí.

Prostřednictvím původního křesťanství Krista Ježíše, znova vysloveného a ilustrovaného Křesťanskou Vědou, davy, v něž jsou i malé děti zahrnuty, poznávají dnes, že pravé neodvislé bytí zobrazuje jediného Otce-Matku, Mysl, Princip vesmíru. Protože to vědí a shledávají takové vědění praktické, jsou schopni přemáhati mnohé z přeludných bájí smrtelné mysli, které se zdají omezovati, rušiti a špiniti a na místo jich chápati trvalé, zdraví dávající, radost udílející skutečnosti pravého vědomí.

Takovým způsobem studenti Křesťanské Vědy s jistotou rozumějí, že duchovní nadvláda, která je vrozeným právem člověka, bude dosáhnuta. O tomto vrozeném právu skladatel Zalmů důstojně pěl: "Když spatřuji nebesa tvá, dílo prstů tvých, měsíc a hvězdy, kteréž jsi tak upevnil; co jest člověk, že jsi naň pamětliv, a syn člověka, že jej navštěvuješ? . . . Pánem jsi ho učinil nad dílem rukou svých; všecko jsi podložil pod nohy jeho."

Progress for Theodore Thomas

During the summer of 1866, Thomas inaugurated his real Summer Night Concerts, and gave over a hundred of them on consecutive nights at Terrace Garden, between June 11 and September 29. But the programs were, as yet, of the lightest character compatible with his standards, and symphonic works were sparingly introduced. This engagement was, however, a great advance on that of the previous summer, because the orchestra was larger and the concerts given daily, thus permitting him to keep the players of the orchestra under his exclusive and constant direction, and it followed naturally that their artistic progress was rapid, and that when fall came, they were in excellent shape for their winter's work.

The season of 1866 and 1867 was memorable to Thomas for two reasons. The first of these was his appointment as the conductor of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society, an office which he held continuously as long as he lived in New York. The Brooklyn Philharmonic Society was not composed of orchestral musicians, like that of New York, but of private citizens, music lovers, who were organized to provide an annual series of symphony concerts for that city. Hence, in accepting this appointment, Thomas was able to utilize his own orchestra, thus securing to his men an extra engagement of twenty performances. . . .

Thomas had been so entirely a self-educated man that he felt very doubtful in regard to his own acquirements. There was no standard of musical art in this country yet, nor were there conductors or orchestras of established reputation by which to measure himself or his work. So he determined, in the spring of 1867, to take a short vacation for the first time in his life, and spend about two months in Europe, hearing everything he could in that brief time and impressing the highest standards of orchestra, quartet, and solo violin performances on his mind, in order that he might thereby improve his work at home. . . .

On this little European tour, Thomas traveled at high pressure, visiting only such cities as afforded him the best musical performances, or brought him into personal relations with the most noted musicians in his own specialties of orchestra, opera, quartette or violin. While listening critically to their performances, he compared them with his own, hoping to glean new and valuable suggestions from them. To his surprise, he found himself, not only abreast, but ahead of the first European musicians in conducting, while in quartette and solo playing, he had little to learn, even from the great Joachim himself. Nor could his severest self-criticism show him any essential of musicianship in which he was lacking. But, although he did not learn much that was new, musically, the trip was nevertheless an important one to him, for it brought him in touch with the great art centers of Europe, broadened his mental horizon, and gave him confidence in himself. He now knew that he was on the right road, and no longer worked in the dark. One valuable bit of musical information he gained which was of great service to him, and this was a thorough knowledge of the dance music of Johann and Josef Strauss. The days were long past when Thomas's services were needed in the ballroom, but he recognized that the dance music of the Strauss family had a distinct value in the concert room, and that it was worthy of its own place on his lighter programs. He, therefore, went many times to hear it under the leadership of Strauss himself, and carefully noted his best effects, for reproduction in the Summer Night Concerts at home. When he returned he brought with him pretty much everything the Strausses had ever written, adding to his collection of their works, later, all their subsequent publications, until his library contained the scores and parts of nearly two hundred dances and marches by these celebrated composers of light music.—ROSE FAY THOMAS, in "Memoirs of Theodore Thomas." (New York: Moffat, Yard & Co., 1911.)

Reality

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BACK in our kindergarten days, as we joined our child-voices in the sing-song,

"Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
How I wonder what you are,"

we surely did wonder! Perhaps some of our elders realized that they knew little more about the nature of stars than did their children. Others were sure they knew, but that only grown-ups could understand; and so, perhaps, they told us a pretty myth.

Now, however, men learned in the field of astronomical research are reaching the conviction that very little has previously been known about the stellar system. Many speculations have been abandoned, and in the last quarter of a century the concept of a so-called physical universe has undergone a great change. Some of the theories put forward today by eminent physicists are that the universe consists of thought; that the material world is a world of appearance only. And recently one has said, "There must be something that gives value and meaning to living, and there is no such thing to be found in mere lumps of dead matter."

Thus we may see how the clearest thought in the world today is approaching the teaching of Christian Science, in which cause and effect are known to be spiritual. More than half a century ago, in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, said (p. 70), "The divine Mind maintains all identities, from a blade of grass to a star, as distinct and eternal." Divine Mind, God, must be manifested in ideas which faithfully express their source, immutable perfection. Through the lens, as it were, of Christian Science, we are able to apprehend spiritual verities where to mortal sense appear material phenomena. The identity of the true idea, its substance or distinct significance, is maintained by Mind as a reflection of divine intelligence, the one living Principle. This is far different from identifying anything as an organized lump of matter, essentially opposed to Mind.

Even as many myths have gathered about all the wonders of so-called nature, so the Adam-myth with its various sense-theories presents man as mortal and matter as having creative power and governing laws. Hence, men have accepted as true a concept of existence as material, severed from God, from the one creative source—a "fallen man"—instead of verifying, as Christ Jesus did, the Scriptural record of man's spiritual origin. The purpose of the healing work accomplished in Christian Science is not merely to release mortals from bodily suffering or from sin and its drear penalties. Its underlying aim is to substantiate through demonstration the great fact that man is spiritual, created and governed by Mind and evidencing divine Love's purpose to unfold universal good through its ideas.

This Christianly metaphysical view enables one to overcome the wrong beliefs growing out of the illogical trust in a creative power other than and essentially opposed to Mind, a power supposed to formulate a material universe of misrule and a material man, capable of ailing and sinning. Mrs. Eddy has said of Christian Science (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 364), "It stands on this Scriptural platform: that He made all that was made, and it is good, reflects the divine Mind, is governed by it; and that nothing apart from this Mind, one God, is self-created or evolves the universe."

Whatever partakes not of the divine nature must be wholly insubstantial and temporal. Its seemingly real claims are found to have no support as one grasps spiritual facts. As Jesus of Nazareth went about correcting erring beliefs and proving the healing, regenerative power of divine Love, many of those witnessing the transforming results recognized that divine Principle based his work, and were led to honor the one God more vitally.

Through the primitive Christianity of Christ Jesus, restated and illustrated in Christian Science, multitudes, including even little children, today are learning that true selfhood reflects the one Father-Mother, Mind, the Principle of the universe. Knowing this, and finding such knowing practical, they are enabled to overcome many of the illusory myths of mortal mind, which seem to limit, disturb, and contaminate, and in their place to apprehend the lasting, health-giving, joy-bestowing realities of true consciousness.

In this way students of Christian Science confidently understand that spiritual dominion, which is the real man's birthright, will be gained. Of this birthright the Psalmist reverently sang: "When I consider thy heavens, the work of thy fingers, the moon and the stars, which thou hast ordained; what is man, that thou art mindful of him? and the son of man, that thou visitest him? . . . Thou madest him to have dominion over the works of thy hands; thou hast put all things under his feet."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech.]

Silver Meadow

There is a field of buckwheat blossoming
Beneath a chicory sky, and birds drop down
To plunge in whiteness where the wild bees cling
And draw their honey, pungent, golden brown.
As the lush growth about a thawing spring
Touches the senses with a thrill of joy,
So the clean savor of this ripening
Floats on the air, a breath that does not cloy.
Bounded by wall of gray amorphous stone,
Where small black crickets hide themselves to sing
And the quail calls in clear staccato tone,
There is a field of buckwheat blossoming.

KATHERINE VAN DER VEER.

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Virginia Van Wie To Meet British Champion Next

Helen Hicks Faces Miss Orcutt in Other Semi-final Golf Test

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HIGHLAND PARK, Ill., Sept. 1—In the semifinal for the thirty-seventh annual women's national championship of the United States Golf Association at the Exmoor Country Club here today, Virginia Van Wie of Beverly Country Club, Chicago, title defender, faced Enid Wilson of Nottingham, Eng., British champion. In the other test Helen L. Hicks of Inwood, N. Y., the 1931 champion, faced Maureen Orcutt of Haworth, N. J., runner-up in 1927.

America's "Big Three" came through the quarterfinal yesterday with flying colors, though two matches were won by the close margin of 1 up. These were won by Miss Van Wie over Mrs. Louis D. Cheney of San Gabriel, Calif., twice western champion, and Miss Orcutt over Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City, Mo., three times western champion. Both came from behind to win. Miss Orcutt played her last nine in 36, which is four under par.

Three Holes Better Than Par

Three holes better than par for 17 holes were shot by Miss Wilson to defeat Charlotte Glutting of West Orange, N. J., 2 and 1, in the quarterfinal round yesterday. This reversed the result of their match last year, which Miss Glutting won.

Miss Hicks was the only winner to hold the upper hand all the way. She defeated Lucile Robinson of Des Moines, Iowa, the Western titleholder, 4 and 3. The Inwood star was two under par going out with 37, turning 4 up and was even with par on the last six holes, ending the match with a birdie 4.

Miss Wilson was forced to return to par-breaking golf on the first nine when Miss Glutting won the first two holes with birdie 4s. On the first the English girl was stymied at 30 feet and Miss Glutting dropped a six-foot stop putt. On the second Miss Wilson three-putted for a par 5. She got a hole back with a birdie 4 on the third. The fourth and fifth were halved in par 5. On the sixth the invader hooked to the wood, but trickled her second shot to 8 feet from the pin and sank a birdie 3. This evened the match. On the eighth Miss Wilson chipped dead to the pin and scored par 4 to go 1 up. They turned the nine at 37 for Wilson, 38 for Glutting, and par is 39 for women.

Miss Wilson 2 Up at Tenth

Miss Wilson went 2 up with a birdie 4 on the tenth, but a par 4 beat her on the eleventh. A birdie 3 won the twelfth for the invader, but Miss Glutting countered with par 3 to win thirteenth. Miss Wilson went 2 up again with a birdie 4 on the sixteenth, making her dormie 2. A half in 5 gave Miss Wilson victory on the seventeenth.

Miss Van Wie had to rally to take the lead from Mrs. Cheney on the first nine. She finally turned, 1 up, with 38 against 39. Mrs. Cheney seized the advantage on the second, where she chipped her third dead for a birdie 4, and Miss Van Wie missed a three-footer. They halved three holes in one under par. The Chicago girl squared the match with a birdie 3 on the sixth. She went 1 up on the seventh with par 3 and the last two holes were halved in one over par.

The title defender went 2 up on the tenth with a birdie 4, but lost the eleventh when Mrs. Cheney with a similar lie chipped from a trap to eight feet of the pin, claiming par 4. Miss Van Wie was still 1 up, and all the remaining holes were halved, the score being two over par.

United States Women's Golf Championship—Quarterfinal Round

Enid Wilson, Nottingham, Eng., defeated Charlotte Glutting, West Orange, N. J., 2 and 1.

Virginia Van Wie, Beverly C. C., defeated Mrs. Louis D. Cheney, San Gabriel, Calif., 1 up.

Maureen Orcutt, Haworth, N. J., defeated Mrs. Opal S. Hill, Kansas City, Mo., 1 up.

Helen L. Hicks, Inwood, N. Y., defeated Lucile Robinson, Des Moines, Iowa, 4 and 3.

Texan's Perfect Score Wins at Short Range

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Sept. 1 (AP)—A sharpshooter from Texas, who already has won two events, Thurman Randle of Dallas, turned in a perfect 400 score yesterday to capture the individual short range match in the national small-bore rifle championship tournament.

In two previous years Randle has tied for first place in this event, but yesterday he fired perfect 200's on both the 50 and 100-yard ranges to gain a united first. There were 183 entries. Wednesday Randle won an individual match and paired with an Ohioan to win a two-man team event.

F. O. Kuhn, of Stratford, Conn., won second place in the short range match yesterday with a score of 399 and 11 bull's-eyes. J. W. Hession of New Haven, Conn., was sixth in the long-range event.

Helen Jones Wins Net Final

HAVERFORD, Penna., Sept. 1 (AP)—Helen L. Jones of Beach Bluff, Mass., second seeded in the tourney and girl champion in her home state, yesterday won the Merion Cricket Club girls' open tennis tournament by defeating 14-year-old Patty Kilmartin of Miami Beach, Fla., 6—8, 6—1, 6—4, in the final. Steadiness on the part of Miss Jones sent her off to an early lead, but the Florida girl broke through after she was behind 1—5 and won the first set. After that, Miss Jones was never headed.

Sussex Scores 357 for Three

HOVE, Eng., Sept. 1 (Canadian Press)—Sussex County's great batsman defied the best bowling of the West Indies cricket eleven yesterday, rolling up a score of 357 for only three wickets in reply to the tourists' first inning total of 431 runs. E. L. Hoad, of the West Indies, scored his first century of the tour, running up 149 not out. The Sussex batsmen, however, proved difficult customers for the West Indies when they got into the wickets. John Langridge ran up 119 not out and Melville scored 114 runs.

Almada Reports Monday

The Boston Red Sox management has announced that Mel Almada, outfielder who was recently purchased from the Seattle club of the Pacific Coast League, will report at Fenway Park on Monday, Sept. 4. His last batting average in the Coast League was .334. He bats and throws left-handed.

Braves Cut Giants' Lead in National To Five Contests

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	73	48	.603
Boston	70	55	.560
Pittsburgh	68	56	.548
Chicago	69	58	.543
St. Louis	69	59	.539
Brooklyn	52	72	.419
Philadelphia	50	73	.407
Cincinnati	48	78	.381

Results Aug. 31

Boston 7, New York 3.
Pittsburgh 13, Philadelphia 11.
St. Louis 10, Brooklyn 3.
St. Louis 10, Brooklyn 4.
Only games scheduled.

Before nearly 35,000 spectators, the largest week-day crowd at Braves Field for some time, the Boston Braves moved one game nearer to the National League pennant yesterday when they defeated the New York Giants, 7 to 3, in the opening contest of a "crucial" six-game series. The victory placed the Boston club within five games of the leaders. Ben Cantwell, ace right-hander of Bill McKechnie's pitching staff, won his nineteenth triumph of the season by keeping 11 New York hits well scattered. Wally Berger hit his twenty-fifth homer of the season for the Braves in the first inning. Roy Parmelee started for the Giants, but was driven out of the box in the five-run eighth. Because of mishaps, Randy Moore of the Braves and Johnny Vergez of the Giants will be out of their respective lineups for some time.

The Pittsburgh Pirates swept their five-game series with the Phillies by taking the final contest yesterday, 13 to 11. As the score indicates, it was a battle of sluggers. The Bucs collected 19 hits off five Philadelphia boxmen, while the Phillies totaled 16 safeties, one of them Chuck Klein's twenty-fifth home run of the campaign. Harry McCurdy also hit a homer for the Phillies. The Pirates went into the ninth inning on the short end of the score, but rallied for four runs off Flint Rhem to clinch the game. Pie Traynor led his team's attack with four hits.

The St. Louis Cardinals were only one-half game out of fourth place this morning because of their double victory over Brooklyn yesterday at Ebbets Field. With the help of some poor Brooklyn fielding, the Cards piled up six runs in the first inning of the opener, giving Tex Carleton enough runs so that he just coasted along to victory. Van Mungo started for the Dodgers, but had to be taken out in that first inning. The veteran right-hander, Jess Haines, scattered 10 Brooklyn safeties in the second game and was never in much trouble. Jimmy Collins did some timely hitting for the winners, driving in three runs with a triple and homer. The scores by innings:

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	x	—	7	8	0
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	—	3	11	2

Batteries—Cantwell and Spohrer; Parmelee, Bell and Mancuso. Losing pitcher—Parmelee. Umpires—Klem, Pfirman, Stark and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 57m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	3	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	4	—13	19	4
Philadelphia	0	6	1	0	1	0	3	0	1	—11	16	1

Batteries—Smith, Swetonic, Hoyt and Grace; Moore, Pearce, Collins, Rhem, Berly and Davis. Winning pitcher—Swetonic. Losing pitcher—Rhem. Umpires—Moran and Rigler. Time—2h. 35m.

At Brooklyn—First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	6	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	—10	12	2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	— 3	8	5

Batteries—Carleton and Lewis; Mungo, Leonard, Shaute and Lopez, Outen. Losing pitcher—Mungo. Umpires—Quigley, Reardon and Powell. Time—2h. 10m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	3	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	1	—10	13	1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	— 4	10	1

Batteries—Haines and O'Farrell; Benge, Shaute, Ryan and Outen. Losing pitcher—Benge. Umpires—Reardon, Powell and Quigley. Time—2h. 3m.

Kent Cricketers Win At Lord's, Six Wickets

LONDON, Sept. 1 (Canadian Press)—Kent defeated Middlesex by six wickets in a first-class county cricket match concluded yesterday at Lord's. Closing scores:

Middlesex, 233 and 181 (Hendren 101, Freeman eight for 64 and Hendren 101, Freeman 7 for 58); Kent, 386 for 9 declared and 32 for 4 (Ames 125, Todd 74, Knott 63).

Leicestershire, 146 and 230 (Armstrong 79 and 61, Brown 5 for 50; Surrey, 246 and 43 for 1 (Block 78, Barling 56, Marlow 5 for 62); at the Oval.

Derbyshire, 215 and 163 for 7 (Worthington 54, Richardson 65, not out; Sibbles 5 for 62, Alderman 83, not out); Lancashire, 109 (Mitchell eight for 38); at Blackpool.

Hampshire, 423 (Moore 159); Essex, 369 for 4 (Cuitmore 87, O'Connor 130, Eastman, 68, not out); at Bournemouth.

Nottinghamshire, 351 (Voce 53, Gunn 58) and 10 for no wickets; Somerset, 327 Wellard 70, Sam Staples 6 for 122); at Taunton.

Yorkshire, 223 and 71 for two (Wood 74); Worcestershire, 420 (Nichols 154, Martin 144, Verity 4 for 93); at Worcester.

English Intercounty Tennis

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Compelled to compete without the services of F. J. Perry and H. G. N. Lee, two members of the successful 1933 British Davis Cup team, Middlesex relinquished its title as champion lawn tennis county to Warwickshire at this year's English men's intercounty tournament concluded at Eastbourne recently. In the competition, which is spread over a week, Warwickshire went through its five matches immune from defeat and recorded its first victory since 1909. The scores were: Warwickshire, 5 wins; Middlesex, 4; Sussex, 3; Kent, 1; Hampshire, 1, and Cheshire, 1. In the women's intercounty meeting, decided at Folkestone during the same period, Surrey retained its title. The championship was in the balance until the last day, when Surrey and Middlesex, with four wins each, had to meet each other. The Surrey girls won an exciting match by the odd game in nine.

Miss Harman's Irish Titles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORK—Miss J. Harman, a British junior champion, greatly distinguished herself here recently by winning three titles in the Irish native lawn tennis championships. She won the women's singles by defeating Miss M. O'Keefe in the final after a great struggle, 8—10, 6—4, 8—6. Partnered by Miss M. O'Keefe, she beat Miss L. O'Keefe and Miss P. O'Keefe, 6—4, 6—2, in the women's doubles, and, playing with Major Scroope, defeated B. Roche and Miss Priestley, 6—2, 6—2, in the mixed doubles. H. F. Cronin won the deciding match in the men's singles from E. Daly, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2, and Cronin and Major Scroope took the men's doubles final from Roche and Daly, 8—6, 6—2, 6—2.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hollywood	91	62	.595
Los Angeles	90	62	.592
Portland	88	62	.587
Sacramento	84	69	.549
Oakland	70	82	.461
Missions	64	88	.421
San Francisco	63	88	.417
Seattle	56	93	.376

Results Aug. 31

San Francisco 10, Seattle 2.
Missions 9, Oakland 8.
Los Angeles 2, Portland 1.
Portland 5, Los Angeles 4.
Hollywood 19, Sacramento 10.
Sacramento 4, Hollywood 3.

West Defeats East In Tennis Series

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 1—The West, as represented by the Californians, once more scored a brilliant victory over the picked representatives of the East, including players from as far west as Texas, in the annual East-West series, which concluded yesterday on the turf courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club. The score was the same as last year, five matches to four.

The result came as a tremendous surprise, as the first day of the event resulted in a 3-to-1 lead for the East, and the initial match yesterday brought the leaders within one match of victory.

But Capt. H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., rallying his forces, and himself displaying for the first time this season the skill which carried him to the United States singles championship last season, captured all four of the remaining matches, for a well deserved success.

C. Gene Mako, the young Californian, who is making his first stand for national honors this season, encountered Frank A. Parker, the Milwaukee youth, also regarded as a great prospect for Davis Cup play in the near future, in the first match of the day. Mako showed so well, that he captured the initial set, but early in the second set was compelled to retire from play, and may not be able to compete at Forest Hills next week. So Parker won by a score of 4—6, 3—1, default.

The next brought John W. Van Ryn of the home club, against Lester R. Stoefen, the new partner of George M. Lott Jr. in the national doubles championship. This match was closer than the score of Stoefen's victory, 6—3, 7—5, indicates, as the easterner fought every inch of the way, as 11 deuce games out of the total of 21 indicates. A single break through service by Stoefen in the sixth game accounted for the first set, and he led at 3—1 in the second. But Van Ryn won the next three after long deuce battling, and halted Stoefen twice at match point at 5—4. But the tall Californian still had a bit in reserve, and won the next two games, the last by a love game on his service.

Next came the personal appearance of Vines against his fellow-player on the Davis Cup expedition, Wilmer L. Allison Jr., and though the latter took the initial game on a break, the balance of the set was all in favor of the champion. A slight tendency to overdriving the lines was the only fault which could be attributed to Vines, and this disappeared almost completely in the second set. He scored placements consistently and steadily, and though Allison handled the champion's service well, his own was well below standard, and this prevented a closer battle. The score was 6—3, 6—2, and in the second set, the placements were 12 to 1 in favor of Vines.

This left two doubles matches to be played, and by a rearrangement of teams, Manuel Alonso teamed up with J. Gilbert Hall, against Henry M. Culley and Joseph L. Coughlin, while Gregory S. Mangin and Frank A. Parker, opposed to Stoefen and Jack P. Tidball, made up the final match.

In the first Alonso, never a consistent doubles player, was unable to do much against the well-balanced combination of the younger players, and the latter took the match at 6—3, 6—1.

But the other match brought out the best tennis of the day. Both Stoefen and Parker showed slight traces of their strenuous exertions at Longwood the day before, but in spite of this, both played well-nigh perfect tennis at times, and their partners were also at the top of their game. So the battle went on with vigor, and first one team and then the other would gain a slight advantage, only to be overtaken by the brilliant play of the other.

The first set went to 26 games, with Tidball the only member of the quartet to hold his service throughout. Stoefen was broken through in his first service game, though not until deuce had been called four times, and Parker dropped his second, largely on the errors of Mangin. Finally, in the twenty-fourth game, the eastern team was twice at set point, only to lose the next rally, the deciding point going to the West on a drive that was less than an inch inside the court. Mangin thought it out, but the linesman said it was not. Then the Newark player lost his service game, and the set ended on Tidball's service.

The second set was one-sided, with Parker and Mangin each dropping a service game to give the match to the West, for the decisive point, 14—12, 6—2. The summary:

East-West Lawn Tennis Matches—Second Day—Singles

Frank A. Parker, East, won from C. Gene Mako, West, 4—6, 3—1 default.

Lester R. Stoefen, West, defeated John W. Van Ryn, East, 6—3, 7—5.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., West, defeated Wilmer L. Allison Jr., East, 6—3, 6—2.

Doubles

Joseph L. Coughlin and Henry M. Culley, West, defeated J. Gilbert Hall and Manuel Alonso, East, 6—3, 6—1.

Lester R. Stoefen and Jack P. Tidball, West, defeated Gregory S. Mangin and Frank A. Parker, East, 14—12, 6—2.

Yankees Recall Eleven

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP)—The New York Yankees yesterday announced the recall of 11 players from three minor league clubs. All will report for spring training next year when the club probably will be completely rebuilt. Those recalled were Bob Rolfe, Roy Schalk, Bob Gibson and Jack Saltzgaver, infielders, from Newark of the International League; Myril Hoag and Jesse Hill, outfielders from Newark and St. Paul of the American Association respectively; pitchers Jimmy Deshong, Don Brennan, Johnny Broaca and Marvin Duke of Newark, and catcher Joe Glenn from Minneapolis.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New Orleans	39	24	.619
Memphis	37	28	.569
Knoxville	35	27	.565
Nashville	31	30	.508
Little Rock	34	34	.500
Birmingham	29	33	.468
Chattanooga	29	39	.426
Atlanta	22	41	.349

Results Aug. 31

New Orleans 5, Atlanta 4.
Knoxville 11, Birmingham 3.
Nashville 5, Chattanooga 4.
Memphis 6, Little Rock 2.

English Women Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LLANELLY, Wales—England overwhelmed Wales by 8 matches to 3 in a women's international lawn tennis match decided here recently. In the absence of the British Wightman Cup players in America, England's representatives were Miss A. M. Yorke (whose inclusion in the side to meet America was strongly urged by the critics), Miss Joan Ingram, Miss M. E. Rudd, and Miss E. M. Hardwick.

Vineyard Haven Y. C. Boys Win National Junior Yacht Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 1—The Herbert Mason Sears bowl, emblematic of the national junior yachting championship, will rest for the coming year with the Vineyard Haven (Mass.) Yacht Club, for three boys from the old shipping port, Capt. Frank B. Jewett, whose home is in Short Hills, N. J.; Theodore Price of New York and Roland Chase of the Vineyard, rolled up enough points in the concluding races on Thursday to outclass directly and indirectly the largest number of crews that ever aspired to the title. The final point score was Vineyard Haven, 44½; Duxbury (Mass.), 42; Larchmont (N. Y.), 41¾; Westerly (R. I.), 39¼; Vermillion (Ohio), 35¼; Bay Shore (L. I.), 32¼; Madison Beach (Conn.) 28; Pleon (Marblehead), 25.

Captain Jewett of the Vineyard, Capt. Robert N. Bavier Jr. of Larchmont, Capt. Daniel F. Larkin Jr. of Westerly and Capt. Herbert Myers of Vermillion are all eligible for a year or two more of junior championships.

The first of the final pair of races on Thursday afternoon was sailed in a very light breeze, and was won by Larchmont by a wide margin over Vermillion, but Duxbury was a good third and secured enough points to practically tie Vineyard, which was fifth, for the point leadership, with the rest of the fleet completely out of the picture. The concluding affair was, therefore, a struggle between the two skippers for the commanding berth in the windward start of a four-mile race, with Captain Jewett securing the coverted position and holding it to the weather mark, although Captain Lawson tacked 17 times in an effort to get out from under.

The rest of the fleet had gone on ahead, with Westerly leading in the run to the finish under spinnakers. Fifty yards from the line Larchmont came up with a rush followed by Vermillion and Pleon with Madison Beach close astern, and all five crossed the line inside of 18 seconds.

The silver bowl, almost completely covered with the names of 12 previous winners. Pleon, Larchmont, Duxbury, Chatham, Beverly, Bar Harbor and Eastern, was handed over to the Vineyard for the second time in three years, while medals were given as individual awards to the three boys by Hugh M. Wharton representing the North American Yacht Racing Union, which holds the trophy in trust.

The summary of the last race was as follows:

Club	Skipper	Elapsed Time m. s.
Larchmont, R. N. Bavier, Jr.		53 07
Vermillion, H. Myers		53 08
Pleon, G. Poor		53 14
Westerly, D. F. Larkin, Jr.		53 16
Madison Beach, B. Fisher		53 25
Vineyard Haven, F. B. Jewett, Jr.		54 35
Bay Shore, D. Buhrer		55 48
Duxbury, R. Lawson, Jr.		55 53

Red Sox Pound Yanks Behind Dusty Rhodes

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	82	43	.656
New York	73	51	.589
Cleveland	68	63	.519
Philadelphia	61	63	.492
Detroit	63	66	.488
Chicago	60	68	.469
Boston	55	73	.430
St. Louis	47	82	.364

Results Aug. 31

Boston 15, New York 2.
Cleveland 4, Chicago 1.
Only games scheduled.

The seventh-place Boston Red Sox pounded the second-place New York Yankees all over Yanke Stadium yesterday and registered a 15-to-2 baseball victory in the American League race. The Sox made 18 hits off Herb Pennock, George Uhle and Danny MacFayden, including two doubles, two triples and a homer. Dusty Cooke made four safeties, two singles, a double and triple. Bill Werber drove in five runs with a triple and double. Dusty Rhodes went the distance in the box for the Red Sox and yielded only six hits. The Yanks touched him for two runs in the first inning, but could do nothing in the way of scoring after that.

The Cleveland Indians bunched seven of their 12 hits in the sixth and seventh innings yesterday and took the series opener from the Chicago White Sox, 4 to 1. Ted Lyons pitched the entire game for the Sox. Mel Harder worked for the Indians and although touched for hits in every inning except the ninth, was almost unhittable in the pinches. He was the only Cleveland player who did not hit safely. Joe Vosmik drove in two runs with a triple.

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	2	0	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	—15	18	2
New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 2	6	2

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	— 4	12	0
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 1	9	0

Batteries—Harder and Pytlak; Lyons and Berry. Umpires—Summers and McGowan. Time—1h. 58m.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	94	58	.618
Rochester	84	67	.556
Baltimore	81	73	.526
Toronto	76	77	.497
Buffalo	74	79	.484
Montreal	70	78	.473
Albany	72	82	.468
Jersey City	58	95	.379

Results Aug. 31

Albany 6, Newark 2.
Newark 4, Albany 3.
Jersey City 8, Baltimore 7.
Jersey City 1, Baltimore 0.
Rochester 7, Buffalo 1.
Only games scheduled.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	93	47	.664
Minneapolis	81	64	.559
Indianapolis	74	67	.525
St. Paul	72	71	.503
Toledo	68	74	.479
Louisville	64	77	.454
Milwaukee	61	84	.421
Kansas City	56	85	.397

Results Aug. 31

Kansas City 6, Minneapolis 5.
Toledo 7, Louisville 6.
Columbus 5, Indianapolis 1.
St. Paul 6, Milwaukee 4.
St. Paul 9, Milwaukee 1.

Ingram to Sign New Contract

BERKELEY, Calif., Sept. 1 (AP)—William A. (Navy Bill) Ingram has been offered a one-year contract to continue as football coach at University of California. The executive board of the Associated Students of the University in extending the contract, voted "complete confidence" in Ingram and his football administration. Ingram, former coach at the United States Naval Academy, who came to California two years ago and succeeded Clarence M. (Nibs) Price as coach, said he will sign the agreement. The contract will become effective March 1, 1934, at the expiration of Ingram's present three-year agreement.

Building Attack Is Problem For Michigan Eleven

Defense of 1932 Expected to Hold—49 Players to Come Back Sept. 15

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Sept. 1—Evidence that University of Michigan football coaches are satisfied that the men who threw up an almost impregnable defense in 1932 will do so again this year, and the greatest emphasis must be placed on the building of an attack is seen in a study of the list of 49 men invited to come back Sept. 15 for practice by Coach Harry G. Kipke. Only 25 linemen appear on the list and 24 backs, among the latter 19 quarterbacks and halfbacks. The list is the shortest issued here in years.

Plenty of experienced men will be in uniform, as the list carries the names of 18 men who have won letters, including nine who have seen major competition during the last two years. In these two years, it will be remembered, Michigan has been a title winner, sharing Big Ten honors with Northwestern and Purdue in 1931 and going through undefeated for a clear Western Conference championship and a claim to national honors in 1932.

Seven ends, nine tackles, six guards and three centers are the men listed for duty in the forward wall. Among the six flankers are Fred L. (Ted) Petoskey '34 of St. Charles, Mich., who won the top rating on many All-American teams last year, and Willis F. Ward '35 of Detroit and Harvey E. (Ted) Chapman '35 of Detroit, both lettermen. The nine tackles include Francis M. (Whitey) Wistert '34 of Chicago, Thomas D. Austin '35 of Columbus, Ohio, and Willard H. Hildebrand '35 of Saginaw, Mich., lettermen. Among the six guards are John F. Kowalik '34 of Chicago and Carl M. Savage '34 of Flint, Mich., regulars in 1932. Only three centers are listed, but they are Charles J. (Chuck) Bernard '34 of Benton Harbor, Gerald (Jerry) Ford '35 of Grand Rapids and Russell J. Fuog '35 of Chicago, probably the greatest trio of pivot men to be found on any college squad today.

Selection Difficult

Getting into the backfield, the selection is more difficult. Coach Kipke is far from decided concerning the assignments of his candidates. Men listed as quarterbacks today, may be at halfback or fullback tomorrow. Both Capt. Stanley E. Fay, '34 of Detroit, and William W. (Bill) Renner, '34 of Youngstown, Ohio, for example, are listed at halfback, but it is not improbable that either one may serve as field general. John P. (Jack) Heston, '34 of Ann Arbor, is listed at his old position, halfback, but may work at full, and John M. Regeczi, '35 of Muskegon Heights, may be at halfback rather than full. Sept. 15 will see the coaches no nearer a solution and they may still be experimenting after Michigan State has been encountered Oct. 7, in the first game of the season.

Louis W. Westover, '34 of Bay City, and Estil S. Tessmer '34 of Ann Arbor, must be regarded as the first of the quarterbacks now, but several youngsters, among them Antone Dauksza of Grand Rapids, George Bolas of Chicago, and David S. Hunn of Elkhart, Ind., may change the picture before the season is too far gone.

Herman Everhardus '34 of Kalamazoo, with Captain Fay and Heston, top the halfbacks, but here again new men may have a story of their own to tell. The final set-up probably will depend on whether Michigan can look to its passing again as the chief attacking weapon, through the development of a forward passer, or will have to rely on a running game. A running game would probably have to be built up around Everhardus. His work, particularly last spring, would tend to indicate that the coaching staff can rely on him.

Regeczi outranks other candidates for the fullback position, but Russell D. Oliver '35 will have to be given consideration also as he won his spurs in 1932. Coach Kipke is hoping that big Steve Remias '36 Chicago high school whirlwind of two seasons back, may prove useful also.

Outstanding Sophomores

Probably the outstanding men among the sophomores are Bolas, Dauksza, and Hunn, quarterbacks; Steve Remias '36, fullback; Michael Malashevich of Dearborn and Ernest C. Johnson of Grand Rapids, ends; Edward A. Stone of Chicago, tackle; and Robert L. Wells of Grand Rapids, guards.

Coach Harry Kipke will maintain his full squad as a unit this season, something he has not been able to do in the past because of the "B" games. The Junior Varsity idea has been definitely discarded, obviating the need of taking men off the major squad on Tuesday or Wednesday before a minor game and drilling them on a few plays for the rest of the week for the contest. Kipke has attempted to hold the squad as a unit in the past few years, but the competition for the second-string men has interfered, seriously at times.

In starting work on Sept. 15, the Wolverine squad will have a big assignment. Its having won or shared titles in 1930, 1931 and 1932 leaves it a target, especially for the six Big Ten foes it will meet on successive weeks. These opponents are Ohio State, Chicago, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Northwestern.

Southwood Makes Fine Record

Special from Monitor Bureau

PUTNEY—A new sculling record for the historic Putney-to-Mortlake course, 4¼ miles of tricky tidal water, was put up recently by L. F. Southwood when he won the Wingfield Sculls, emblematic of the amateur sculling championship of the Thames River. His time, 21m. 11s., is 1 2-5s. faster than the previous best by the renowned British professional, Ernest Barry, in his race with George Towns (Australia) for the English championship in 1908—and 36s. faster than the amateur record by T. D. A. Collett in 1929. There were seven entrants for this year's race and the three who reached the final were Southwood, of Thames Rowing Club, and two members of the London R. C., Dennis Guye (holder of the Wingfields) and C. K. Buckle. Guye was successful in 1930, 1931 and 1932, and he has now appeared in the final seven times. It was unfortunate for him this year that his pilot, megaphoning instructions from a bicycle on the towpath, should have been involved in a collision soon after the start and prevented from following the race.

Mexico May Form Ministry of Marine To Control Shipping

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Complete reorganization of the Government's maritime activities and control, including consolidation of all marine activities, is proposed in the project for creation of a separate Ministry of Marine, now being studied by President Rodriguez. The new ministry would be dependent directly on the Presidency, thus divorcing it from the present Ministry of War.

The project calls not only for development of a navy but includes as well the proposal for the formation of a merchant marine department and a division for exercising vigilance in the coastal fishing grounds. In this manner consolidating all the maritime activities under a single governmental department.

The coast vigilance would be in conjunction with the Ministries of Agriculture and Finance, and, although the general supervision of the merchant marine development would depend on the Ministry of Marine, actual organizational and promotional details would be handled by the Ministry of Communications.

If the President approves the project, and informed observers think he will, he will submit it to Congress, which convenes in September, in the form of an amendment to the "organic law on ministries." The project would also consolidate the budgets for marine purposes which at the present time are split up among several ministries.

Settle Tests Valves For Next Attempt To Enter Stratosphere

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 1—There are to be no slip-ups on the next stratosphere hop, if full scale tests just made here have anything to do with it.

Lieut.-Com. T. G. W. Settle who is preparing to attempt the flight again sometime after Sept. 10 at Soldier Field, Chicago, spent all last week-end in the Goodyear-Zeppelin dock making minute and careful tests of the valve cord, the thing which brought the giant balloon to grief on its first start.

The great bag, which had been brought back to the balloon room for envelope repairs after the mishap was inflated to simulate conditions prevailing at the start of the flight. The inflation, a long and tedious process, occuped the greater part of one day. Then two new valve-cord arrangements were tried out.

Previous to the August flight, scale models alone had been used to test the valve cords. But the only full scale test came when the flight was attempted. This failed to confirm the beliefs based on scale model operations, and the weight and suction of the loose fabric caused the valve to stick open at the crucial moment.

With the new arrangement one valve cord was made to run down through a flexible conduit or "loom," a commercial article used around electric cables. This loom served to protect the cord and the pressure of loose fabric, which caused the havoc before was taken up by it, thus leaving the cord free.

Farm Girls Swap Food For Dormitory Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss.—"A fat hog or sack of meal will represent educational opportunity for girls at Hillman College this year," according to Mr. M. P. L. Berry, president of the junior institution at Clinton, near here.

Mr. Berry explained that farm girls may contribute to their board and dormitory fees by produce from their homes under a plan being instituted this year.

A special feature of the plan is the establishment of a "cooperative hall" on the campus, a building set aside for a limited group of girls who will operate their own dining room and kitchen. Each girl will supply the table with farm produce and all will share in the work of preparing and cooking.

Mushrooms Grown In Sydney Subway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—A strange use has been found for that section of the Sydney underground railway not yet in service. Mr. R. Mas, a Spaniard, has leased it and is producing for the Sydney market excellent mushrooms.

Commercial mushroom culture is an old and well-established industry in Europe and the United States, but until Mr. Mas realized that the dark tunnel of the underground was ideal for his purpose, efforts here have not been universally successful.

Thousands of mushrooms are to be seen in the underground beds, ranging from tiny buttons (champignons) much in demand by French people resident here, to monsters weighing half a pound and more. The mature mushrooms are now being gathered daily for the Sydney market and Mr. Mas is having no difficulty in obtaining 2s. 6d. per pound from retailers for choice specimens.

Erratic Fluctuations In Chicago Grain Prices

CHICAGO, Aug. 31 (AP)—Erratic fluctuations characterized the grain markets today.

Wheat dropped abruptly more than 2 cents a bushel at the start on profit-taking from speculators who thought yesterday's 6-cent advance was too steep. This was followed by breaks and rallies in rapid succession over a 2-cent range with a late bulge reaching the best prices of the day. All other grains swung up and down with wheat. Some evening up trades for the triple holiday ahead were noted. A private crop report, issued a day ahead of most, indicated a corn crop of 2,160,000,000 bushels, a drop of 113,000,000 bushels from the official estimate last month, but had no appreciable effect on the market.

Crime Prevention Responsibility Put First Upon Homes

Illinois Conference Brings Out Plans to Improve Morale of Youth

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 1—Prevention of juvenile delinquency, best approached first in the home, then in the community and finally if necessary by the state, is the pivotal point in crime prevention, it was agreed by social workers and government sociologists participating in a conference on the delinquency question which opened here yesterday.

Sponsored by the Illinois Department of Public Welfare and Big Brothers Association of Illinois, the conference brought out a number of the new plans and programs for improving the morale of youth.

In the forefront of the problem is the large army of transient youths causing nation-wide concern, which must be dispersed to prevent a new flood of crime, it was declared by Mr. Frank T. Dillon, of Springfield, Ill., who heads the fact-finding committee on transient youth which has drawn up a corrective program for Illinois.

This program, now before federal relief authorities, after approval by the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, includes provisions first for giving adequate temporary physical care to the 125,000 wanderers in Illinois and then sending them back home if feasible, or if not, integrating them into some other community. About two-thirds of the local transients are not residents, but were led here through chance, or

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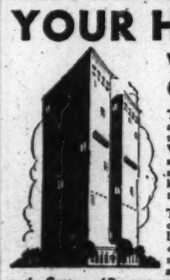

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Canadian Rail Hands Refuse Further Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The railway wage dispute developed a new angle when the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, notified the Canadian National Railway, and the Canadian Pacific Railway, that they refuse to accept the proposed additional 10 per cent cut in basic rates, stating that any pressure would result in a counter request for renunciation of the 10 per cent reduction in force for the past year.

This move on the part of a minority group in railroad labor having a membership of 5000 in Canada was contained in a letter mailed to Mr. Grant Hall, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, deliberate considerations with official representatives of foreign claimants, including Mr. A. G. Major, British Consul-General; Mr. A. S. Chase, American Consul; Mr. A. L. Tigges, German Consul, and Mr. T. Hachiya, Japanese Consul-General at Mukden and Mr. A. Jorgensen, Danish Consul at Harbin, effected to date payments amounting to 2,352,280.54 Manchoukuo yen in cash to the creditors for the claims whose contracts were concluded since 1930 wherein goods were duly delivered.

The claims for the contracts agreed upon prior to and including 1929, as well as those whose goods were not delivered, totaling some 4,000,000 yen, are expected to be adjusted soon with 3 per cent bonds redeemable in 20 years, whose total face value will be equivalent to the sum to be paid.

Manchoukuo Fast Paying Off Claims Of All Creditors

Large Cash Payments Made on Debts Contracted Since 1930

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Manchoukuo rapidly is paying off claims of foreign creditors against the former Chinese régime in Manchuria, according to official statements from Hsinking (Changchun).

In pursuance of a general policy regarding the liquidation of foreign and other claims, the Commission for the Liquidation of Claims, after

Appreciation of Music Taught

* * *

Books and Records Give General Course For Study in Newly Acquired Leisure

Monthly Disk Makers Review

There is nothing quite so accommodating to one's leisure, particularly when one desires to listen to music, as phonograph records. A good many perhaps would like to extend this desire further and inquire more into music itself using their records as a background. But it usually ends there from lack of knowledge on how to go about it or what to buy in records for a music course.

♪ ♪ ♪

For those desiring knowledge, the RCA-Victor Company has gotten out a book entitled "What We Hear in Music," by Anne Shaw Faulkner, which is a course of study in music appreciation and its history. The book gives a well-organized plan for the study of music, by means of records listed in the RCA-Victor catalog, in a broadly cultural style with a view to presenting a working knowledge of the literature of music rather than a study of its form and grammar.

♪ ♪ ♪

Sketches of Composers

In four broad divisions called "Learning to Listen," "The History of Music," "The Orchestra" and "The Opera," the book gives notes on the elements, form and history of music, with descriptions of the instruments of the orchestra, their history and use in certain compositions and the history and forms of vocal music.

♪ ♪ ♪

The book is replete with sketches of all the great composers and contains an analysis of practically every composition mentioned. It is highly recommended for use in high schools, normal schools, colleges, universities, music clubs and in the home.

♪ ♪ ♪

This month's release of records brings us at least two compositions created by their composers at the height of their careers. We refer to the Brahms Quintet in G Major, Opus 111, by the Budapest String Quartet, with an additional second viola, and the Beethoven Concerto No. 5, in E Flat Major, commonly known as the "Emperor," not through any connection with royalty itself but by its grandeur.

♪ ♪ ♪

Brahms at His Best

Brahms himself is said to have regarded his quintet in G Major as one of his best works. His biographer hints that if may have been intended for a fifth symphony. Certainly the second and third movements are all that could be desired even if it is not labeled symphony.

The "Emperor" concerto is the last of five written by Beethoven for piano and orchestra. Composed in Vienna in 1809 at the zenith of Beethoven's career, it remained for two years unknown, unplayed and unpublished. The lofty soaring heights of the adagio second movement and the prodigiousness of the finale third movement are remarkably done by Artur Schabel, a recognized exponent of Beethoven.

Orchestral

Beethoven: Concerto No. 5, in E Flat Major (Emperor), played by Artur Schnabel, and London Symphony Orchestra, Malcolm Sargent, conductor. Five Victor records in album with folder.

Brahms: Quintet in G Major, Opus 111, played by Budapest String Quartet, with second viola. Three Victor records in album with folder.

Franck: Symphony in D Minor, played by Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor. Three program transcriptions, 33 1-3 r. p. m., in album (five sides). This release of this modern, universally beloved symphony is "re-dubbed" or transferred from the popular standard speed version by the same orchestra.

Vivaldi-Naches: Concerto in G Minor, played by Mischa Elman, violinist, and London Symphony Orchestra, Lawrance Collingwood, conductor. A beautiful recording of this favorite of violinists done by Mr. Elman in London.

Debussy: Rhapsody for Orchestra and Saxophone, played by Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Piero Coppola. This piece was written by the French composer on the commission of a Boston woman who was a devotee of the saxophone. Its flavor may be best gauged by its resemblance to Debussy's "Clouds" nocturne. The rhapsody may be said to make that much maligned instrument plausible.

Debussy: Rhapsody for Clarinet and Orchestra, played by Gaston Hamelin, clarinetist, and orchestra conducted by Piero Coppola. The prominence of the solo instrument in the above title may give a hint to Debussy's private opinion of the saxophone. However, this composition for the clarinet begins in a "L'Apre Midi" fashion and ends with a finish which out-Grofe's Ferde Grofe.

Brahms: Serenade for Orchestra, played by London Symphony Orchestra, Leo Blech, conductor. This composition combines a jolly scherzo in a fast German peasant waltz and a minuet given the proper pomposity by a jumping figure for the bassoon. A truly delightful disk.

Vocal

Glinka: Russian and Ludmila-Rondo of Farlaf (Patter Song) and **Dargomwizhsky: Roussalka—Aria of the Miller,** sung by Feodor Challapin, basso, with orchestra conducted by M. Steinman. For one whose knowledge of Glinka has never extended beyond the overture to this opera the first selection comes as a distinct pleasure. The other selection is by a composer who was an admirer of Glinka, a pioneer in Russian opera. Needless to say Challapin does them both full justice.

Popular

Of the present crop of popular releases three disks are recommended: "Three Wishes," from the picture "The Good Companions," from the Priestly book, coupled with "Let Me Give My Happiness to You," by Ray Noble and his orchestra, an English recording; "Stay on the Right Side of the Road," a "shoutin'" spiritual by Ray Noble, coupled with "Did My Heart Beat," by Jan Garber and his orchestra, copying the style of Guy Lombardo accurately; and, a coupling of two "Bitter Sweet" selections from Noel Coward's operetta, "I'll See You Again" and "If Love Were All."

European Releases
Orchestral

D'Indy: Istar Variations, played by Orchestra de la Société des Concerts, Pierre Coppola, conductor. Three H. M. V. records (five sides). These most attractive records are on the "Connoisseurs List." On the last side is Chabrier's "Marche Joyeuse." We could do with more of D'Indy's music.

Haydn: Sonata, No. 1, played by Vladimir Horowitz, pianist. Two H M. V. records. "Connoisseurs List." Excellently done.

Couperin: Concerts dans le Goût Théâtral, played by Ecole Normale Chamber Orchestra, Alfred Cortot, conductor. Another on the "Connoisseurs' List." Very worth while

Cimarosa: Overture to "The Secret Marriage," played by Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra Leo Blech, conductor. From the opera which had the distinction in 1872 of being played twice for the benefit of the Emperor of Austria, who was so pleased with the first performance that he "commanded" it again. H. M. V. record.

Weber: Overture to Oberon, H. M. V. record. This overture has been done before and this one is overpowered by the brass in parts.

Mendelssohn: Nocturne, from Midsummer Night's Dream, played by the British Broadcasting Corporation's Symphony Orchestra, Adrian Boult, conductor. H. M. V. record. Well played.

Financial: Market Quotations

Some Advances Established In A Quiet Market

Pre-Holiday Dullness Is Characteristic of the Trading

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP)—Financial markets continued their preholiday siesta today as trading activity dwindled to around the low point of the year, and prices generally fluctuated in minor fractions.

Board rooms, for the most part, were all but deserted. Big and little operators alike seemingly had "beaten the gun" on the Labor Day recess.

What few transactions in stocks there were emanated principally among the professionals. The ticker tape stuttered occasionally, but was silent for minutes at a time.

Grains were also slumberous, although quotations in this category were a bit easier most of the day. Cotton was indifferent.

Bonds were listlessly firm. European gold currencies rose moderately against the dollar, but sterling held around its previous rate.

Market prices maintained a steady tone, and oils pushed moderately higher. Standard Oils of New Jersey and California advanced a point each, while other issues up fractions to around a point include American Telephone, U. S. Steel, National Distillers, General Motors, American Can and Dome Mines.

Transfers approximated 1,000,000 shares.

Although traders generally left the security markets to their own devices, proponents of the advance were further encouraged by weekend trade reviews, which reported that business and trade were progressing steadily.

Retail activities, it was said, have been highly satisfactory. News of the rise in consumer buying, it was pointed out, is being supported by sales reports which show that buying has been increasing at a far more rapid rate than the seasonal decline in some industries.

Various commission houses, in their search for market cues, say that foreign investors recently have shown renewed interest in the American field. Buying from abroad, although not in any great volume, is said to have been confined largely to the motor, rail and steel stocks, with scattering commitments in a few specialties.

Foreign governments also are understood to have been quietly buying up some of their own dollar bonds since the depreciation of American currency in terms of gold.

Successful bond conversion operations abroad, in the opinion of some financial quarters, may be followed here by the Treasury in the near future. Officials at Washington, it is reported, have for some time been considering the advisability of refunding some of the high-interest-bearing Liberty loans.

Liberty Fourth 4¼s now outstanding amount to $6,268,094,150, while Liberty First 4¼s total $535,982,100. Under proper market conditions, some bankers feel that at least part of this huge debt could be refunded on a basis of around 3 per cent. The recent 3¼, eight-year bond offering of the Treasury was oversubscribed six times.

Bond Market Firm

With trading in the same restricted volume as in recent sessions the bond market held a fairly firm tone today.

Some electric company loans, secondary as well as prime grade, acted as if sales were being pressed. Losses of fractions to more than a point occurred in Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Detroit Edison 4½s, American & Foreign Power 5s and others.

Business was slow in the rail group and small gains and losses were about evenly divided. Liens of the communication companies were in moderate call around the closing levels of yesterday.

Many of the trades in industrial bonds were closed at slightly higher quotations. This was true of such issues as Chile Copper 5s, Phillips Petroleum 5½s, Texas Corporation 5s and Warner Bros. 6s.

U. S. Governments were slightly easier. It was suggested that this resulted from traders' selling on disappointment over the comparatively small proportions of Federal Reserve buying as against unofficial estimates.

Quotations were irregular in the foreign division. Some pressure was apparent in Italy 7s, Peru 6s and in German issues. Other groups were steady.

Neisner Brothers Reports Decrease in Net Income

Neisner Bros., Inc., reports for six months ended June 30, net of $29,651 after all charges or $1.34 a share on 22,077 shares of 7 per cent preferred compared with $41,399 or $1.87 a share on preferred in first half of 1932.

Current assets June 30, including $1,018,833 cash, were $3,015,488 and current liabilities $1,373,411, compared with cash of $758,400, current assets of $3,105,671 and current liabilities of $2,176,315 June 30, 1932.

Bank of France Statement

PARIS, Sept. 1—Principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France, in francs (000 omitted) compare as follows:

	Aug. 25	Aug. 18
Gold	82,226,000	82,092,000
Sight balances abroad	1,290,000	1,293,000
Neg. bills bought abroad	1,131,000	1,145,000
Comm. bills France	3,127,000	*2,661,000
Adv. against securities	2,687,000	2,722,000
Neg. bonds of s. f.	6,416,000	6,436,000
Circulation	81,142,000	81,530,000
Tot. cred. cur. accounts	22,432,000	21,575,000
Treasury	770,000	954,000
Sinking fund	2,003,000	2,026,000
Private	19,454,000	18,387,000
Tot. sight liabilities	103,575,000	103,105,000
Ratio	79.39%	79.63%
Bank rate	2½%	2½%

McLellan Tax Abatement

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—Treasury announced a tax abatement for McLellan Stores Company of New York City of $1,352,677 because of overassessment of income tax of the same amount in 1929.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 1	Last Aug. 31
13¾	3		Adams Express	800	11	10¾	10⅞	10⅞
12½	5½		Addressograph	400	11⅝	11½	11⅝	11⅝
11¾	5⅝	1.60	Affiliated Prod	200	8½	8½	8½	8½
107¼	47½	3	Air Reduction	400	105⅝	104⅝	105	105½
32¼	11⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	11800	31⅛	30⅛	30⅜	30¼
8¼	⅞		Alleghany Corp	1900	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6¼
26	5		Alleghany Steel	20	23	23	23	23
143⅝	70¾	6‡	Allied Chem	800	140	138¾	140	139
26⅝	6		Allis Chalmers	500	21¼	19½	21¼	20¼
44⅛	16½	2	Amerada	11400	47	45	46⅝	45½
35	7¼		Am Ag Ch Del	200	29¼	29⅛	29¼	29
16¾	1		Am Beet Sugar	200	12	12	12	12
42½	9⅛	.60	Am Brake S&F	100	34¾	34¾	34¾	
106	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	100	101	101	101	
97½	49	4	Am Can	2500	92⅞	91⅝	92¼	92
39¾	6½		Am Car & Fdry	500	32	31¾	32	31¾
51¼	34	3‡	Am Chicle	400	46	45¾	45¾	46
89⅛	13		Am Com Alcohol	9800	65⅞	64¼	64¾	64
19⅝	3⅞		Am & For Pow	4500	14⅝	13⅜	14⅛	14⅛
44⅛	7¼		Am & For Pow pf	400	29⅜	29⅛	29¼	29½
21½	4⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	600	18⅞	18	18⅜	17½
53½	13½		Am Hide & L pf	100	40¼	40¼	40¼	
17½	3¾		Am Ice	200	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
15⅛	4¼		Am International	500	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11½
9½	1¼		Am La Fr pf	50	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
39⅛	5⅞		Am Locomotive	400	34	33⅜	33⅝	34¼
23⅜	3½		Am Metal	1600	21¼	20⅜	20⅜	20
72	15½		Am Metal 6%	200	72	70½	72	
19	4⅝		Am Radiator	5200	16⅞	16⅝	16⅜	16¾
19¾	4		Am Power & Lt	2700	13	12⅜	13	13
31⅞	5¾		Am Rolling Mill	1900	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	23⅜
	4½		Am Ship & Com	1100	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
36¾	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	520	28	26⅝	27½	25¾
42½	10¾		Am Smelt & Ref	3500	39	38	39	38¼
81	21		Am Smelt & R pf	100	78	78	78	
73	20½		Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	60	60	60	
27	4⅝		Am Steel Fdries	500	22⅞	22½	22⅞	23
47⅞	30	2½‡	Am Stores	400	40¼	40	40½	40¾
74	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	500	64¾	64¼	64¾	64¾
134⅜	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	5800	128	126¾	127½	126¾
37⅝	10		Am Type F pf	4000	26½	26¼	26⅜	26⅜
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	5400	29⅝	29	29⅜	29⅞
35⅝	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	2300	24½	23⅞	24	24½
80	35	6	Am Wat 1pf	100	68	68	68	68
17	3⅛		Am Woolen	200	14⅛	14	14	13¾
22⅞	5		Anaconda Cop	3900	18	17¼	18	17⅝
39¼	8½	.60	Anchor Cap	1900	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	27
90	41	7	Armour Del pf	200	80	80	80	80
7¾	1½		Armour Ill A	5500	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	5¼
5	3¼		Armour Ill B	9800	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3¼
93	7		Armour Ill pf	2500	59¾	58⅜	58¾	59½
7	1⅛		Arnold Constable	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5¼
9½	2		Artloom Corp	40	6	6	6	
80⅛	39		Atchison T&SF	800	70	67¾	69½	68½
5¼	3¼		Asso Apparel Ind	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
35⅝	6¾		Asso Oil	140	30	30	30	28
31⅞	12½	1‡	Atl Refining	10900	30⅝	29¼	30½	29¾
79¾	50	5	Atchison pf	100	73	73	73	
39⅛	9		Atlas Powder	100	29	29	29	30½
15	1½		Atlas Tack	100	17½	17½	17½	
44¼	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	2100	61½	60¼	61½	59¼
16⅜	5½		Aviation Corp Del	1600	11⅞	11½	11¾	11¾

—B—

17⅜	3½		Baldwin Loco	3000	14½	13¾	14⅜	14⅛
37⅞	8¼		Balt & Ohio	4200	35½	34¾	35½	35
39¼	9½		Balt & Ohio pf	400	36¼	26¼	36¼	36½
95¼	68¼	6½	Bamberger pf	10	97	97	97	
7¼	⅜		Barker Bros	10	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
24¼	5⅜		Barker Bros pf	20	20	20	20	
11	3		Barnsdall A	25400	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10¼
76½	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	65	65	65	
12½	3½		Belding Hem	300	11	10⅞	10⅞	11⅛
15	14	1½	Beneficial Ind Loan	500	14	13⅞	14	14
31¼	9		Best & Co	100	30¾	30¼	30¼	30¼
21¼	6½		Bendix Aviation	900	18¾	17⅜	18⅝	18¼
49¼	10½		Bethlehem Steel	3200	40½	39¼	40½	39¾
24½	6½		Bigelow Sanford	10	24	24	24	23
19¼	3½		Blaw Knox	300	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
54½	9½	1	Bohn Alum & Br	200	47⅝	47½	47⅝	47½
72⅞	18½	1.60‡	Borden	3700	27¾	27½	27¾	27¾
21⅝	5½		Borg Warner	1000	19¾	19¼	19¾	19
14⅝	2⅜		Briggs Mfg	900	11⅞	11½	11½	11¾
18⅜	7¼	1	Briggs & Strat	100	16½	16½	16½	
41¼	21¾		Brooklyn Man T	1500	32⅝	32	32	32½
68½	63½	5	*Brooklyn Un Gas	500	78	77¾	78	77
53⅞	28	3	Brown Shoe	200	50	49½	50	49½
18½	1¾		Brunswick Balke	100	12	12	12	11½
4¼	½		Bruns Terminal	1000	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
9⅞	¾		Budd Mfg	200	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6¼
35	3		Budd Mfg pf	50	24	24	24	23
5¾	1		Budd Wheel	200	4	4	4	4
5	⅞		Bulova Watch	300	4¼	4	4	3⅞
20⅞	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	700	17¼	17	17	17
23½	7½		Bush T Bldgs pf	10	14	14	14	14
7½	1¼		Butterick	200	4	3¾	3¾	
43¼	8½		Byers	1200	35	34	34⅞	34

—C—

34¾	7¾		Calif Packing	100	27¼	27½	27¼	
2¼	¼		Callahan Z & L	200	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
16¼	2		Campbell Wy&C	100	10	10	10	
9⅜	2		Calumet & Hecla	800	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	600	31½	31	31	31½
20⅞	7½		Canadian Pacific	2400	17⅛	16⅝	17	16⅞
35½	14	1	Cannon Mills	400	29	27⅞	29	27⅝
103½	30½		Case Thresh	4500	78¾	76¼	77⅞	77
29¾	5½		Caterpillar Trac	1400	24⅝	23⅜	24⅝	23⅝
58⅞	4½		Celanese Corp	23700	47½	46½	46⅝	47⅛
42⅞	5⅞		Cerro de Pasco	3800	36¼	34⅞	35⅞	35¼
7	1		Certain-Teed	100	5	5	5	5
20⅞	7½		Checker Cab Mfg	100	17	17	17	16
49¼	24⅝	2.80	Ches & Ohio	7500	47⅞	47½	48⅞	47¾
8	½		Chi & E Ill	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
8½	½		Chi & E Ill pf	500	4¼	4	4½	4½
7⅝	1⅜		Chi & Gt West	100	5	5	5	5
14⅞	2½		Chi & Gt W pf	200	12¼	12¼	12¼	
11⅜	1		Chi Hil & St P	300	8¾	8⅝	8¾	8⅞
18¼	1½		Chi Mil & St P pf	800	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜
16	1¼		Chi & N western	1500	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	12½
12⅜	2⅛		Chi Pneu Tool	300	10⅞	10¾	10¾	10¾
25¼	5½		Chi Pneu T pf	400	21¾	21½	21⅞	21½
10½	2		Chi Rock Isl & P	400	7	6¾	7	7
15	2⅞		Chi RI&P 6%	200	9	8⅝	8⅝	9
19½	3½		Chi RI&P 7%	200	11	11	11	11
22⅜	6½	1	Chi Yellow Cab	100	12	12	12	12½
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	200	25½	25½	25½	24¾
47⅝	7¾		Chrysler	14500	45¼	43¾	45	44½
25	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	19	19	19	19
44	30	3	City Investing	20	55	55	55	
3⅝	¼		City Stores	900	2	2	2	1⅞
14¼	5		Clark Equipment	60	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
64⅝	60	3.50	Cleve & Pitts	10	64½	64½	64½	
41½	10	1	Cluett Peabody	100	30	30	30	30
100	90	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	80	96	95	95½	
22⅜	7		Colgate-Palm-P	200	18¾	18½	18⅜	18⅝
88	48	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	86½	86½	86½	
21⅞	3		Collins & Aikman	4500	22¼	19¾	22	19¾
12	5¼		Colonial Bea Oil	700	10⅝	10	10⅝	
17⅜	3½		Colo Fuel & Ir	500	7¾	6¼	6¾	6⅜
51	15¼		Colo & Southern	10	40¾	40¾	40¾	
28½	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	10300	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	19¾
83	59	6	Columbia G of A	500	77¼	77¼	80½	
24½	6⅝		Columbia Pic vtc	100	23½	23½	23½	23½
71½	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	500	64¾	64¼	64¼	64¼
17¾	4		Comm Credit	1200	17	16¼	17	16⅝
24¾	18½	1⅜	C Am Cr 7% pf	40	25	24½	25	
95	55	6½	Comm Credit pf	100	96½	95½	95½	
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	1200	38⅞	37½	38⅞	38¼
97¾	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	92	92	92	
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	25300	39	38⅛	38⅞	38⅜
6½	1⅜		Comwlth & So	3800	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3⅜
27⅝	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	2200	23⅞	23½	23½	24
10⅝	5⅞		Consol Film I pf	400	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
64½	40	3.40	Consol Gas	20100	50	49¼	49⅝	50¼
99	53	5	Cinsol Gas pf	500	91¾	91	91¾	91½
15⅜	5		Consol Oil	29800	14⅞	13¾	14⅞	13¾
10⅜	1½		Consol Rys Cu pf	300	6¼	6¼	6¼	
3¼	¼		Consol Textile	800	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
37	11½		Container A	1300	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	9¾
4½	¼		Container B	400	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3⅜
18¼	3		Cont Baking A	700	13¼	13	13¼	13¼
3½	½		Cont a king B	400	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
64	36	4	Cont Bking pf	100	61	61	61	61½
67¾	35½	2	Cont Can	2500	68	66	67½	66
36½	10½	1.30	Cont Insurance	300	30	29¾	29¾	30½
4	1		Cont Motors	1100	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
19½	4⅞		Cont Oil	18300	19⅝	17⅝	19⅝	17⅝
90⅝	45¾	3	Corn Products	800	88⅜	86½	88	87
145¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	10	138½	138½	138½	
7½	2⅜		Coty	500	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5¼
39½	23	2‡	Cream of Wheat	700	31⅞	30½	31⅞	31⅝
14¾	2¼		Crosley Radio	300	10½	10	10½	
65	14¼		Crown Cork & S	300	46	45¼	46	45½
8½	1		Crown Zellerback	800	6¼	5⅞	6¼	6¼
11½	1⅛		Cuban Am Sug	600	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	7¾
59½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	51	51	51	51
32¼	10⅝		Curtis Publishing	200	24½	24	24	
4⅝	1½		Curtiss-Wright	2100	3¾	3¼	3⅝	3⅜
8	2		Curtiss-Wright A	700	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6¾

—D—

8¾	1⅜		Davega St	600	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅜
49	5551⅜		Deere & Co	3200	36⅜	38	36⅝	38¾
93¾	37⅞		Del & Hudson	500	79¼	78¼	79¾	78¾
46	17¼		Del Lack & W	2400	37	36¼	36⅞	36¾
33⅞	10		Devoe & Ray A	100	30¼	30¼	30¼	
29½	17½	1	Diamond Match	500	24	23½	24	23½
31	26¼	1½	Diamond W pf	100	29	29	29	
26⅜	12½	1.20	Dominion Stores	300	22	22	22	21
38⅞	12	1‡	Dome Mines	2600	32⅞	32	32⅛	32
18¼	10¼	.75*	Douglas A	600	15¼	14¾	15¼	15½
85¾	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	4400	82½	80⅝	81⅞	80¾
117	97½	6	du Pont deb	200	112½	112½	112½	112⅝

—E—

89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	300	84⅞	84	84⅞	83½
16	3½		Eaton Axle & Sp	1500	13½	12⅞	13¼	13⅛
5¼	⅜		Eitingon Schild	100	4	4	4	3⅝
27½	10		Elec Auto-Lite	1100	21⅞	21⅛	21⅝	21⅜
83½	78¼	7	Elec Auto-L pf	200	87	86½	87	
8¼	1		Elec Boat	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
4¼	1		Elec & Mus Ind	400	3½	3¼	3½	3⅜
15⅜	3½		Elec Pow & Lt	1200	9½	9¼	9⅜	9⅜
36½	7½		Elec Pow & L pf	500	21½	21	21¼	21
10½	2		El Pen&L pf	900	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	18½
54	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	100	46½	45½	46½	47½
4	⅛		Elk Horn Coal	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
6	⅜		Elk Horn Coal pf	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
62½	26	3	Endicott Johnson	100	53	53	53	
122	107	7	Endicott John pf	160	120	116	118	
13⅜	6½	1	Equitable Off Bld	300	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10¼
25¾	3¾		Erie RR	12400	23	22	22⅝	23⅜
29½	4½		Erie RR 1pf	700	25½	25	25	25½
23¼	2½		Erie RR 2pf	300	19½	17¾	17¾	
10½	3	2e	Eureka Vacuum	200	10¼	10	10	10
7½	⅞		Evans Products	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4

—F—

11¼	2½		Fairbanks Morse	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	
31¾	10	7	Fed Motor Tr	300	8½	8	8½	
36	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	100	30	30	30	29½
95	81	6½	Filene's pf	10	95	95	95	
31½	9¼	.40	Firestone T & R	1500	26¾	26½	26½	26¾
75	42	6	Firstn T&R pf A	100	72	72	72	
70¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	1200	57¾	56	56	57¼
100	80	6	Florsheim S pf	10	100	100	100	
23	4½		Foster-Wheeler	300	18¼	18	18¼	18
26¼	13⅜		Fourth Nat Inv	500	22½	21½	22½	22¼
18¼	16⅜		Fox Film A	500	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅞
140	97	6	Freeport Tex pf	100	140	140	140	
44⅛	16½	2	Freeport Texas	2600	44¼	43	44½	43½
31	9		Fuller pr pf	10	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	

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			Gabriel Snub A	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
12	2⅜		Gen Am Inv	400	10¼	9⅝	10	10
43¼	13⅜	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	500	39½	38½	39½	39
27	4⅝		Gen Asphalt	1900	23	22⅞	22⅞	22⅜
20⅞	11½	1	Gen Baking	400	15⅜	15½	15⅝	15½
108	99¾	8	Gen Baking pf	130	105	104⅞	105	104
10½	2⅛		Gen Bronze	900	8½	8	8⅜	8½
11½	1¼		Gen Cable	100	6½	6½	6½	
30¼	10½	.40	Gen Electric	9300	25¾	24⅝	25¼	24¾
12¼	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
39¾	21	1.80	Gen Foods	900	38	37⅝	38	37⅞
27⅞	⅝		Gen Gas & E A	600	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
71	35½	3	Gen Mills	400	67⅝	67½	67½	67½
35¼	10	1	Gen Motors	19600	34¼	33⅜	34¼	33⅝
95	65½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	91½	91⅛	91½	91½
10½	2½		Gen Out Ad	100	6½	6⅛	6½	5⅞
4⅜	⅜		Gen Realty	600	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝
20¼	9¾	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1200	14½	14¼	14½	14½
75	47⅝	5	Gillette S R pf	200	55	54⅝	54⅞	
7⅜	⅝		Gimbel Bros	700	6⅛	6	6	6
33	5¼		Gimbel Bros pf	100	23	23	23	22
20	3⅜		Glidden	500	18⅜	18	18⅜	18½
16	3		Gobel (Adolf)	100	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
27⅜	12	1.20	Gold Dust	1200	23	22¾	23	23
21½	3		Goodrich	600	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
47½	9¼		Goodyear	2800	39⅝	37⅞	39⅜	38⅝
17½	7⅜		Gothem Silk Hos	700	12	12	12	11½
5⅝	1		Graham Paige	1500	3⅝	3¼	3½	3¾
15⅝	3⅞		Granby	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅞	11¼
33½	4⅜		Great Nor pf	1700	28⅞	28	28⅞	28
16⅜	5½		Great Nor Ore	800	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13½
40¾	7		Great West Sug	3200	35⅛	34¼	34¾	34¾
4⅝	⅝		Grigsby-Grunow	400	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
4½	¼		Guantanamo Sug	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	3

—H—

9½	1½		Hahn Dept Sto	500	7	7	7	
38½	9		Hahn D S pf	200	29½	28½	28½	30
	7½		Hat Corp of Am	50	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
30	5½		Hat Corp pf	60	23	21	23	22½
2¼	¼		Hayes Body	1600	2½	2	2	2
83	15	1½	Hercules Powder	100	52½	52½	52½	53
10½	3½		Holland Furnace	300	7	7	7	6⅞
303	145	10b	Homestake Min	1900	303	297	303	300
15	4½		Houdaille Her A	200	11½	11½	11½	
6¾	1		Houdaille Her B	600	4¾	4½	4½	4⅜
38	8¼		Houston Oil	3900	32⅞	30¼	32¾	30½
17¾	4¼		Houston Oil new	3200	6¾	6¼	6¾	6¼
29	5½	.40	Hoyt Leather	300	28¼	27	27½	27½
19	6½		Hudson & Man	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12
16⅝	3		Hudson Motor	1700	15¾	14½	15¼	15
7¾	1⅝		Hupp Motor	300	6	5⅞	6	5⅝

—I—

50¾	8½		Ill Central	600	44⅞	43¾	44⅞	44
82½	24	3	Indus Rayon	1200	71¼	71	71¼	70⅝
70	19½	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	100	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼
7⅜

Financial: News and Comment

Livestock Prices Somewhat Higher In Chicago Mart

Undertone Also Improves —Steers Rise—Lambs Strong—Hogs Lower

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 1 — Smaller receipts of cattle and lambs this week than last at the Union Stock Yards here gave the markets a better undertone, and prices closed a little higher than a week ago. However, the hog market was a listless affair and prices closed at new low levels for the season, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Better grade fed steers and yearlings ruled mostly 25 cents higher than late last week, while plainer kinds closed about steady after selling lower earlier in the period. Bulk of the fat steers and yearlings cashed at $5-$6.50 this week, the extreme top being $7.15 on 1200-pound steers, and $7 on yearlings as well as 1400-pound bullocks. Grassy and shortfed steers went at $4-$5. Heifers also gained 25 cents, fed yearlings making $5-$6.25, latter price the top. Fat cows held steady while low cutters and cutters advanced 10-15 cents, these selling mainly at $1.65-$2.40, while grass beef cows brought $2.50-$3.25, the best earning $4 upward along with dry lot offerings. Bulls ruled strong, sausage descriptions turning at $2.50-$3.25. Vealers lost 50 cents, going at $7.50 downward. Stocker and feeder demand was dull, and the market sagged 25-40 cents to new low levels in a long time, desirable offerings having to go at $3.25-$4.25, best $4.75.

Hogs sold off 15-25 cents compared with the close of last week, reaching lowest basis since early in May. The closing top was $4.40 with bulk goods to choice 180-220 pounds, $4.25-$4.40; 230-290 pounds, $3.50-$4.25; 300-400 pounds, $3-$3.50; 140-170 pounds, $3.75-$4.35; commercial pigs $3.50 downward; packing sows $2.60-$3; lightweights $3-$3.25. Interest was centered on the purchase of 25-100 pound pigs and piggy sows scaling over 275 pounds, on Government account. Unofficial estimates place the Government buy at over 1,000,000 head at all processing points in the country since Aug. 13 when it started.

Slaughter lambs closed strong to 25 cents higher than a week earlier, other classes little changed. Natives and Westerns topped at $7.25 late, after stopping at $7.10 on the initial session, a new low on this crop. Native throwouts went at $4-$4.60. Fat ewes brought $3, downward. Most feeding lambs turned at $6-$6.25, practical top $6.35.

Business News of New England

The 121 companies representing 23,000 members of the Civilian Conservation Corps at work on 90 projects will remain in New England this winter. General Conner says that plans to move some or all of the companies to warmer climes had been definitely abandoned. Barracks will be built instead of tents.

* * *

Lumber dealers in New England are awaiting the placing of a government order of 8,000,000 feet of material. In the meantime spruce mills are cutting up and sawing up at capacity operations. Where there is lumber there is paint, and it is reported that this business is on the up and up. Higher prices are expected on the board too.

* * *

Both hard and soft coal retail prices have been advanced, effective today in the Boston district. Anthracite will be marked up 50 cents a ton, making a total advance from the June low prices of $1 a ton. Perhaps the popular hope now is for a milder winter this season.

* * *

The Boston wool market reports that the demand for material remains large in spite of higher prices; in fact some wools are becoming scarce. So if coal prices get too high it may be that the new woolen jacket will become real popular.

* * *

While we are wrapped up in the subject of wool it might be interesting to know that there are normally over 150,000 wage earners engaged in the woolen industry in New England producing goods valued at more than $500,000,000.

* * *

An increase of 205 in the number of workmen employed in its repair shops will be made by the Boston & Maine Railroad in September. Employment in the shops at Billerica, and at Concord and Keene, N. H., will total 1166 men in September as compared with 961 in August, with a consequent increase in appropriation for the shops of $38,682.

* * *

When you are sitting beside the fireplace this winter telling about that beautiful shot down the fairway or the time Wally Berger smacked out that home run, it might be interesting to know that $40,000,000 is spent annually by vacationists in New England. This amount is divided among sports, amusements parks and theaters.

* * *

The United States Rubber Company now has 5000 employees in its Naugatuck (Conn.) factory. This is the largest number in the company's history, and it will be further increased by at least 100 by the middle of September. This company reports a continued upward trend in demand with no indication that the top will be reached for some weeks. Sort of an expanding rubber company.

Crux of Present Business Situation

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 1

THE crux of the present business situation, says the National City Bank of New York in its monthly economic survey, is "whether the higher prices that have been established at wholesale can be paid by the public at retail, as stocks in retailers' hands are replaced by higher-priced goods and the advances passed on to consumers."

The bank concludes that only experience can answer this question, for it involves the whole vast complexity of economic relationships.

Economists differ, it is pointed out, as to whether the changes now being made in these relationships will effectively bring them back into balance.

Stockholders Of Pierce-Arrow To Vote on New Plan

A special meeting of stockholders of Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co. has been called for September 15 to vote on proposed recapitalization plan.

In a letter to stockholders, M. C. Ewald, secertary, disclosed that in addition to stock interest of Studebaker Corp., in Pierce-Arrow, the new controlling interests in Pierce-Arrow also acquired the latter's 6 per cent note for $2,000,000, due in 1937, which was held by Studebaker, and $108,187 of open accounts owed by Pierce-Arrow to Studebaker.

Under recapitalization plan the $2,000,000 note will be exchanged for 240,000 shares of new common or 48 per cent of the total of new stock issuable under the plan. The open accounts will be canceled under the plan.

Including new stock issuable for the former Studebaker stock holdings, the new group will receive approximately 68 per cent of total stock under the plan.

"Holders of a large amount of stock, in addition to that purchased from Studebaker Corp., have already indicated their approval of the plan," the letter said. The company intends to make application to list the new stock on the New York Stock Exchange, it was said.

Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co. as of June 30, 1933, reports current assets, including $241,321 cash, were $2,489,339 and current liabilities $1,188,476, compared with cash of $770,021, current assets of $4,455,012 and current liabilities of $2,964,866 June 30, 1932.

Canadian Utility Net Declines In Second Quarter

OTTAWA, Sept. 1 — Canadian Hydro-Electric Corporation, Limited, and subsidiary companies, including Gatineau Power Company, report that consolidated operating revenue and other income in the second quarter of this year was $2,377,832 compared with $2,351,536 in the second quarter of this year was $1,994,650 against $2,172,904 in the second quarter of 1932. The 1933 figure is after loss on exchange of $127,026 while the 1932 figure includes a profit on exchange of $125,669. After deducting all charges, including depreciation, earnings in the second quarter available for dividends on the 6 per cent first preferred stock were $584,965 compared with $762,180 in the second quarter of last year.

In the 12 months ended June 30, 1933, consolidated operating revenue and other income was $9,510,861 against $9,448,679 in the 12 months ended June 30, 1932, and net revenue before interest and depreciation was $8,043,292 compared with $8,401,837. The 1933 figure is after loss on exchange of $289,153 while the 1932 figure includes a profit on exchange of $368,730. After deducting all prior charges, including depreciation, earnings in the 12 months ended June 30, 1933, availe for dividends were $2,387,595, or $19.10 a share on the 6 per cent first preferred stock, against $2,746,525, or $21.97 a share, in the 12 months ended June 30, 1932.

Kelvinator Has Largest August Trade in History

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—Kelvinator Corporation reported that the month just passed was the best August in its history. Shipments were 135 per cent of those in the best previous August and 358 per cent of August, 1932, H. W. Burritt, vice-president in charge of sales said.

August shipments alone were more than those made during the combined months of July, August and September of 1932, he stated, and a sufficient bank of unfilled orders is being carried over to assure continued relatively high employment records for September.

Kelvinator Corporation has broken records every month since March, Mr. Burritt stated, and is convinced that the continued heavy use of newspaper and magazine advertising is helping to make the most of the rapidly improving business conditions.

Community Power & Light Co.

CHICAGO—Community Power & Light Company and subsidiaries report for the 12 months ended July 31, 1933, profit of $1,537,217 after expenses and ordinary taxes, but before interest amortization, depreciation and federal taxes, compared with $1,777,804 in 12 months ended July 31, 1932.

Broker Loans Increase

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—Loans on stocks and bonds to brokers and dealers by reporting Federal Reserve member banks in New York City increased $23,000,000 the week ended Aug. 30 to a total of $881,000,000. This compares with $853,000,000 a week ago and $345,060,000 a year ago.

Montreal Bonds

MONTREAL, Sept. 1—Issue of $13,500,000 City of Montreal 4½ per cent serial bonds was oversubscribed Wednesday within a few hours of offering.

Predicts Gas Price Will Be 25 Cents Next Six Months

Petroleum Authority Says Higher Rate Needed to Meet NRA Code

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—Twenty-five cents a gallon for gasoline at the service station within the next six months is predicted in the current T. S. Hose review of the petroleum situation, which declares that this price will be necessary to meet the conditions of the NRA oil code and provide the taxes now levied by states and national government.

Despite this high price the refiner will receive just about half of what he did for his product in 1926, it is said, but due to taxes that have been imposed since that date the public will pay almost the same as it did in that year.

"The American people," says the review, "are going to pay $1,866,950 more per day for gasoline during the next four months than they did in the first four months of 1933, or a total additional public purden of $295,527,200.

"This for the first time will bring home to the American taxpayer the unjust taxes to which the petroleum industry has been subjected. These taxes have not been felt previously due to the fact that gasoline has declined just about as fast as taxes have been added.

"Throughout the United States the average state tax is 5 cents a gallon and the federal tax 1 cent. We have consistently contended that the only way to remedy the tax evil is to charge a fair price for gasoline; then if the citizens of the various states feel that the cost of running their cars or trucks is prohibitive they will appeal to the various legislative bodies for relief."

Daily Gold Price Is Likely Under Expected Ruling

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—Regulations governing export of newly mined gold and sale to domestic firms using the metal in the arts and crafts have been perfected by Treasury officials and placed before Acting Secretary Acheson for final approval.

The tentative plan, which Acheson is confidently expected to announce within 48 hours, would have the Treasury announce a daily price for gold based on the highest quotations in the free gold markets abroad.

Newly mined metal, properly certified as such, will be turned into reserve banks and will then be offered to domestic firms with permits to buy gold. It will be priced in accordance with the highest free market quotation less charges for insurance, shipping, etc., and sold to the domestic arts and crafts consumers on that basis. The remainder will be immediately shipped abroad.

Permits, application blanks, etc., necessary to carry out mechanics of this plan, are now being turned off Treasury presses and should be ready for distribution almost immediately.

Better Outlook For Atchison In New Fiscal Year

CHICAGO, Sept. 1—From standpoint of dividend outlook for the Atchison 5 per cent noncumulative preferred the important feature is not the earnings prospect for 1933, but the prospect for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1934, out of whose net income preferred dividends for the ensuing fiscal year are payable.

For the fiscal year ended June 30 Atchison netted $4.60 or better a preferred share. Directors in June declared a semiannual preferred dividend of $1.50, against $2.50 formerly. The most that can be said at present as to earnings prospects for the current fiscal year is that with July results above expectations, loadings showing a tendency to recover from their August dip and heavy rains over the winter wheat belt the year is beginning in a reasonably encouraging manner. The working out of governmental programs will obviously play such an important part in determining the trend of traffic that long-range forecasts present unusual difficulties.

Weekly loadings after falling to a seasonal low the first week of August showed a recovering trend in the three following weeks, despite the smaller grain crop, and last week again got above a year ago.

Indications are that August revenues as usual will be below July and also below a year ago. Cars loaded and received in 26 days of August totaled 83,256, against 83,358 in corresponding July period and 86,670 a year ago.

Dodge Retail Deliveries Show Spectacular Upturn

DETROIT, Sept. 1—Retail deliveries by Dodge dealers the week ending Aug. 26 totaled 5460, up 391 per cent from a year before. Of the total 2480 were Dodge passenger cars, 2184 Plymouth sixes and 796 Dodge trucks.

July registrations of Dodge passenger cars totaled 11,445. Dodge dealers in July sold 8847 Plymouths and 3067 Dodge trucks or 23,359 units for the month.

Maine Central Railroad

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 1—An increase in the number of men to be employed at the Waterville shops of the Maine Central Railroad in September as compared with August is shown in the working schedule for the month. The shops will work full time, or 26 working days during September, and a total of 360 workmen will be employed, compared with 273 in August. The increase was necessitated by increase in traffic, with consequent need for additional equipment.

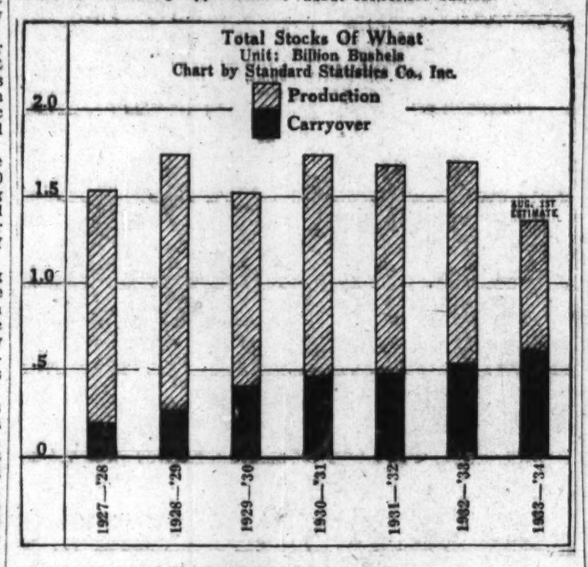
Total North American Wheat Crop Off 355,000,000 Bushels

Decreases 20 Per Cent From Last Year's Supplies—Expected That Carryover Into Next Year Will Total 310,000,000 Bushels

North American total supplies of wheat (new crops plus carryover) this season are estimated at 1,355,000,000 bushels, a decrease of about 355,000,000 bushels from last year or 20 per cent.

Assuming that disappearance in the United States and Canada will account for approximately 800,000,000 bushels (food, feed and seed), there would be remaining approximately 555,000,000 bushels for export and carryover.

On world agreement, United States and Canada are permitted to export 245,000,000 bushels as their combined portion of the 1933-34 season's permissable exports, thus leaving a carryover into the next season of 310,000,000 bushels, compared with over 600,000,000 bushels carried in from last season, a reduction of about 300,000,000 bushels.



The World's Business

Gold Regulation

AS USUAL, the new gold regulation issued by President Roosevelt was overplayed in antisipation by the stock market. Wednesday's market action seems to have been predicated on the theory that the step spelled the opening of a free gold market in New York. Nothing of the sort could be gleaned out of the text as issued just before trading came to a close. Consequently the market fell back. The only sure thing about the regulation is that the $50,000,000 gold industry in the United States will now be permitted to collect the world price for gold instead of the fixed mint price which it has hitherto been forced to accept because all other selling outlets had been closed to it by the gold embargo and the anti-hoarding proclamation. The Mint or Treasury still pays $20.67 an ounce. The world in general will pay over $30. Gold producers thus have occasion for rejoicing. At the same time, however, most of their troubles had been settled under previous orders, which allowed practically all metal, save that in the final stage of refinement, to be shipped abroad. Beyond this result, the regulation may connote anything at all, according to one's feeling of what is going on inside President Roosevelt's head. The regulation certainly acknowledges the fact of the depreciated dollar—i. e., in terms of gold. Will this recognition lead to devaluation of the dollar when the time comes to limit it with gold again? The question should really be prefaced with another question. Does the President intend to go back to gold at all? If he doesn't then there is no point in talking about devaluation. In New York the regulation is regarded as a move nearer to the establishment of a free gold market. One could just as lief argue that it is the alternative to such a market. For the chief talking point by market proponents has hitherto been that it would insure that the miner would get the world price for his output. Such an outlet has now been provided. Abroad the feeling is that the move is preliminary to the establishment of a fund for steadying the exchanges. But no grounds for such a theory can be seen in Mr. Norman's fruitless visit to the President. Those who are not interested in one or the other theory merely think that another price-boosting rabbit has been pulled out of the presidential hat.

* * *

The Pound Sterling

The way in which the pound sterling has been behaving of late is the reason for Mr. Norman's anxiety. One has hitherto been accustomed to reckon the dollar in relation to the pound sterling. This has been due to the historic relation between the two currencies. It has been quite as good a guide to the extent of dollar depreciation because the pound, though off gold, has of late months stayed riveted to the gold franc. This was done by the buying and selling operations, conducted by the British Equalization Fund—operations known as pegging. Last week, however, the pound slipped its moorings, and is now wabbling in terms of gold as dizzily as is the dollar. A competitive race in depreciation, which was among the imponderables mentioned in this column as the aftermath of the failure of the world parley to settle the currency issue, has come appreciably nearer. It is not a pleasant prospect. The sight of the two greatest currencies of the world in this condition makes one rub one's eyes. But the gravity of the crisis may be like that of the wheat crisis; its very portentousness may lead statesmen along the paths of reasonableness. In these circumstances New York, where currency conversations are now being conducted, is verily a world capital without equal.

* * *

Little by Little

Long ago, when the question that leads this paragraph was on everybody's lips, the hazard was made in these columns that rather than open a free gold market, and devalue the dollar at the price reached in that market, the President would take a short cut and promulgate devaluation. This he is permitted to do under his inflation powers. A gold market could not be opened without a considerable relaxation of the anti-hoarding provisions. It would also invite so much speculation that one could not accept its verdict as to the "natural" price for gold. What one failed to realize, in making this guess, was the manner in which lesser rabbits could be made out of the bigger rabbits, which Congress put in the presidential hat through the Thomas inflation amendment. Moreover, it is becoming more and more evident that, as a permanent, let alone an immediate problem, the gold price of the dollar is of much less account in the Administration's calculations than its general commodity price. The Administration, in other words, seems to be thoroughly converted to dollar stabilization in terms of commodities (that is, after a new level of prices has been reached) which has been preached for so long by J. Maynard Keynes, Irving Fisher, and other economists. These men differ from other price stabilizers whose name is legion but whose program is never defined in subordinating the gold or foreign exchange price of money.

* * *

Stabilization

Yet President Roosevelt is apparently not yet ready to talk stabilization in any of the various meanings of that world. If the United States could not define its currency policy during the world parley, which is what stabilization signifies, it cannot define it now. For the recovery movement has now entered upon its critical stage. It has still to be put over. This means that a new domestic price level remains to be established on a firm foundation, before it can be linked to the world price level. Stabilizing the dollar in terms of a foreign unit would mean sharing too much control over the American price level with foreign influences. Moreover, the Administration seems to feel that it requires all the help it can get from an unstabilized currency, which, as the history of the past few months has shown, persuades Americans to push prices of all manner of goods up or down in conformity with its fluctuations. This sympathy between prices and exchange is to a large extent false. How much are Americans, in an economy which was relatively secluded even before the fall of gold, affected by the price of the dollar in foreign currencies? Relatively little. Yet the sympathy that has been expressed between American prices and exchange fluctuations has been extremely close. The Administration has done nothing to discourage it. So if stabilization on a low level were attempted, it would retard American prices. President Roosevelt's attitude is thus explicable without the added explanation that he is waiting for other countries to balance their budgets.

H. B. E.

Dividend Record Of Chesapeake & Ohio Road Unique

Disbursement on Common Maintained—Now Takes Lead With Increase

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway had the distinction of being the only major railroad in the United States which neither reduced nor omitted dividends on its equity issue during the depression years. This, of course, excludes important leased lines of other systems whose dividends remained intact under guaranteed rentals.

This big bituminous carrier now takes the lead in being the first railroad to order an upward revision of the dividend rate since 1929, putting its stock on a $2.80 annual basis compared with $2.50 previously in effect. The common stock was split four-for-one in July, 1930, prior to which it had been on a $10 annual basis. The old rate was preserved on the new stock, which was maintained on a $2.50 basis.

Gain in Earnings

Chesapeake & Ohio suffered relatively less shrinkage in traffic last year than the railroads of the country as a whole. Its gross earnings declined only 17.4 per cent from 1931 and 28 per cent from 1930, whereas gross revenues of Class 1 railroads declined 25.4 per cent from 1931 and 40 per cent from 1930.

This year earnings have experienced strong recovery, with bituminous movement from the West Virginia fields particularly heavy since the first of May. Gross earnings in July increased 49.2 per cent over July, 1932; net operating income increased over 104 per cent and surplus after charges more than 160 per cent.

Seven months' results were also substantially ahead of the corresponding period of last year. Gross increased more than $5,000,000, or 9.5 per cent; net operating income gained $3,480,000, or 22.8 per cent, and surplus after charges of $13,538,224, increased $3,454,073, or 34.6 per cent.

The seven months' surplus after charges was equal, after dividend requirements on the 6½ per cent preferred, to $1.77 a share (par $25) on 7,652,942 shares of common, compared with a surplus of $9,984,151, or $1.30 a common share in the first seven months of 1932.

In the full 1932 year the road showed earnings of $3.07 a share on the common, an adequate coverage of the $2.50 dividend then in effect. This compared with earnings of $3.49 a share in 1931 and $4.46 in 1930.

May Earn Over $3.50 in 1933

Assuming that the road does no better in the last five months of the present year than in the corresponding period of last year, which produced $1.77 a share for the common, it would be able to show earnings for 1933 of $3.54 a share. With anything approaching recent gains it could do substantially better than that.

The Chesapeake Corporation is the principal beneficiary of the Chesapeake & Ohio dividend increase, with its current holdings of around 3,757,000 of the 7,652,942 shares of the railway common stock outstanding.

At the end of 1932 Chesapeake Corporation owned 4,066,508 shares, but has since sold some substantial blocks in the interest of reducing its bank debt, which was cut from $30,250,000 to $20,948,179 as of July 31 last.

Gain in Federal Reserve Credit Now Outstanding

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP)—The daily average volume of Federal Reserve Bank credit outstanding for the week ended Aug. 30 was $2,287,000,000, an increase of $24,000,000 over the preceding week and $64,000,000 less than the same week of 1932.

Reserve Bank credit totaled $2,298,000,000 on Aug. 30, an increase of $40,000,000 for the week. At the same time unexpended capital funds, non-member deposits, etc., increased by $26,000,000. Treasury currency declined $19,000,000, partially offset by a $5,000,000 drop in member bank reserve balances.

At the New York Federal Reserve Bank, bills discounted increased $3,000,000 and the increase was approximately the same at other Federal Reserve Banks. The Federal Reserve System's holdings of bills bought in open market showed hardly any change for the week. Holdings of United States Treasury notes increased $12,000,000 and of Treasury certificates and bills, $24,000,000; while holdings of United States bonds decreased $1,000,000.

Standard Oil Gasoline Prices to Be Increased

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP)—Effective tomorrow, an advance of half a cent a gallon will be made by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey throughout its territory in the service station price of gasoline.

A similar advance applies in the territory of the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana.

The advance, it was explained, will enable dealers to take care of the extra costs of operation under the National Recovery Administration.

Gold Hoarders Given Time

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP)—Regulations issued by the Treasury extended from Sept. 12 to Sept. 18, the time in which holders of gold may file certificates showing their holdings as required by President Roosevelt's executive order of Tuesday. The regulations specified that the certificates, printed forms to be filled out by those having gold in their possession, "shall constitute public record, but shall be open to public inspection only upon order of the President."

Rivers and Harbors Program

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—Expenditure of $70,000,000 of public works fund on rivers and harbors program was approved by special board of public works.

Most Countries Share In Business Upturn

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Washington, Sept. 1

AMERICAN business recovery is spreading throughout the world, Department of Commerce experts said. Reports from nearly every section of the globe showed millions have gone back to work at wages the highest in years.

Since last winter, when the International Labor Office estimated world unemployment at more than 30,000,000, it was estimated that more than 5,000,000 have gone back to jobs. In the United States 2,000,000 have found work and unemployment here is estimated at not more than 11,000,000.

Practically all major foreign countries were said to have shared in the business upturn.

Stocks Recover 13.5 Per Cent In August Advance

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—Resuming the rise interrupted in July, stocks recovered lost ground in August and recorded a net advance averaging 13.5 per cent, according to an appraisal of 100 representative issues compiled by Frazier Jelke & Company.

The month's increase of $1,832,722,000 lifted the index above the June 30 total, the previous high for the year, and the Aug. 31 total of $15,327,815,000 compared with the year's low of $7,350,394,000, an appreciation of 109 per cent. Stocks customarily rise in August.

Changes in the several groups represented in the index were more selective in the last month than in previous periods. Whereas railroad equipment shares advanced 23.9 per cent and building industry stocks rose 22.1 per cent, utilities actually were lower by 1.3 per cent at the end of August than on July 31.

Chemical issues made an excellent showing and the oil and automobile groups moved forward substantially with percentage gains of 21.4, 19.5 and 19.3, respectively.

Railroad stocks ranked well up in the list with an appreciation of 16.4 per cent, and next in order came mining shares with 14.8 per cent, industrials with 13.2 per cent, and electrical issues with 12.7 per cent.

Canada's Financing To Date Is Above Like 1932 Period

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—The volume of new Canadian Government and municipal bond issues during the first eight months of this year amounted to $282,352,982, compared with $194,340,909 in 1932; and $287,294,919, exclusive of a conversion loan of $639,816,500, in 1931, according to Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd. This is the first time in 1933 in which the volume of financing has exceeded the corresponding period last year. Of the total for this year $149,352,982 was sold in Canada, $60,000,000 in the United States and $73,000,000 in England. Dominion Government financing accounted for $183,000,000 and Provincial bond issues for $73,881,238 of the total for the first eight months of this year.

Total new issues during the month of August amounted to $129,247,642, compared with $9,739,118 last year and $1,740,407 in 1931. Of the total for August, $56,247,642 was sold in Canada and $73,000,000 in England.

Believes New Era For Cuba Is Now Beginning

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—Belief that a new era is dawning in Cuba is given for the decision of Fenner, Beane and Ungerleider, members of the New York Stock Exchange, in opening an office in Havana on Sept. 5, according to a statement just made public by Mr. Charles E. Fenner, senior partner of the firm. The office will be the fifth foreign branch operated by this firm.

Mr. Fenner is of the opinion that a definite contribution to the economic life of the island might be made on a sound business basis by providing a means for investment of surplus funds in the stocks and bonds of American corporations.

Chicago, Rock Island Not to Pay Interest

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange has received notice that interest due today on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway secured 4½ per cen tbonds, series A, 1952, would not be paid.

The announcement likewise stated that interest would not be paid on the Rock Island, Arkansas & Louisiana Railway Company guaranteed first mortgage 4½ per cent bonds of 1934, which was due today.

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Commodity Price Level Generally Higher This Week

Advances Exceed Declines With Foodstuffs Leading—Hides Lower

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—In spite of the conflicting trends in several divisions, prices generally were higher this week, with some items revealing more strength than in nearly a month, says Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. in its weekly letter. As a result, the advances in the compilation of wholesale commodity quotations rose to 30, the highest recorded in three weeks, while declines dropped to 26, the fewest appearing in the tabulation since mid-July.

While good gains were recorded for wool, cotton, silk, rubber, and gasoline, the best showing was made by the building materials and foodstuffs divisions. More than one-third of the total declines for the week were due to the downward revisions made in the hide list.

Foodstuffs Reverse Trend

For the first time in three weeks, advances outnumbered the declines in the foodstuffs division, the former totaling 16 and the latter only 5, an abrupt reversal of the weakness evident during most of the current month. Doubtless the better position of butter was attributable to the Government's plan for stabilizing the market, because of the growing storage accumulations, while the drop in receipts was responsible for the higher level reached by eggs. The wider activity in spices has kept all prices steady, with a rising tendency noted for pepper.

With the exception of a slight recession in lambs and a fractional decline in hams, provisions remained steady at previous levels. Lard was higher by 30 cents, now standing at $5.95, as compared with $5.70 a year ago.

Grain's Showing Better

The grains made a better showing than last week, as corn was the only item to decline. Despite the sharp tendency of the corn visible to decrease and the continued reports of deterioration, including storm destruction along the Atlantic seaboard, the price was depressed by the government purchases of pigs at the terminal markets. Wheat was steadied by the agreement reached at the world wheat conference, which limited the permissible world exports to 560,000,000 bushels for the 1933-1934 season, setting a definite quota for each of the leading exporting nations.

The poorest showing this week was made by the hide group, as the dullness which has characterized this market for nearly three weeks has become pronounced, resulting in some downward revisions. Of the 10 items listed, nine were marked lower.

The fractional recession in brown sheetings, 4-yard, and print cloths, 64x60, in the cotton goods list, counterbalanced the higher level that was reached by spot cotton, New York, and the gain of .24c in the average of the 25 wool quotations. The latter now stands at 53.40c., which is about double the 26.78c. brought a year ago.

The only change in the metal division was an increase of 50c in the price of foundry coke.

Partial Payment To Debenture Holders Of Kreuger & Toll

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept 1—The Marine Midland Trust Company of New York, as successor trustee under the debenture agreement dated March 1, 1929 of Kreuger & Toll Company is today making the partial distribution announced by it on Aug. 16 at the rate of $25 on account of each $1000 principal amount of Kreuger & Toll 5 per cent secured sinking fund gold debentures.

In connection with this distribution, the trustee is issuing to debenture holders an interim report of its activities since its appointment as trustee on Sept. 15, 1932. A statement of collateral security as of Aug. 15, securing debentures is annexed to the report, and shows that the trustee on that date held $1,577,027.77 in cash in addition to obligations of various foreign governments and land mortgage institutions.

Out of the cash so held, the report shows that the trustee is reserving $1,186,550 for the distribution being made today including expenses in connection therewith.

Our "Weekly Observations"

comment on the current economic and business developments both here and abroad.

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Daily Features

Hymnal Notes

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

No. 196

MANY of us, both sides of the sea, grew up with the old green Mother Goose book; her bright portrait on the cover, and within, fascinating pictures of the cat and the fiddle, or of Jumping Joan, or Simple Simon—all of them singing pretty songs we could sing, too. But the last place we expected to encounter those joys again was in the pages of a hymn book! Yet here they are, in the person of the very same James W. Elliott who wrote those tunes, for the sake of which that edition of Mother Goose was printed.

Mother Goose herself belonged to Boston, where her son-in-law, Thomas Fleet, printed her rimes in 1719. Mr. Elliott (1833-1918) was for 36 years the organist of St. Mark's, Hamilton Terrace, London. Every visiting American might well make a pilgrimage to his church in gratitude for the happiness he has given to so many children.

The words used here, by Miss Borthwick, "When all shall dwell together," are well chosen for Elliott's music, "Rest," in that children the world over have long been dwelling together in their common delight over Mr. Elliott's book. The old saying may be revised: "Let me make the songs of the *children*, and I care not who makes the laws." What promise of friendship there indeed is for the children all round this world, who are learning the songs of our Hymnal!

No. 57

SIR ALFRED SCOTT-GATTY (1847-1918), was an amateur musician of Eccleshall, Yorkshire, who also used his talents for the service and delight of childhood. His early work was done for "Aunt Judy's Magazine," edited by his mother. Later he wrote and directed musical plays for children. He was the founder of the Magpie Madrigal Society. All of his songs have a pleasing melody.

Frederick Lucian Hosmer (1840-1919), born at Framingham, Mass., was also interested in children, and his book, "Way of Life," contained services for Sunday schools. He graduated at Harvard, and his career in the Unitarian ministry led him from New England to California, by way of Cleveland, Quincy, (Ill.) and St. Louis. Julian finds his hymns "the most powerful and original" among Unitarian hymnodists of his time. They were first published in Boston, 1885, in a collection shared with W. C. Gannett. They speak a clear sense of immediate dependence upon God.

A friendly critic selected the present hymn as illustrating the editorial changes that appear in the new Christian Science Hymnal. Hosmer wrote, "Father to Thee we turn in all our sorrow," while Christian Scientists say, "Father, to Thee we turn away from sorrow."

Ad-O-Grams No. 40

Published Aug. 4
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2. S. S. Lurline, The Oceanic Steamship Co.
3. Kellogg's.
4. Wright's Silver Cream.
5. Rumford Co.
6. Silver State.
7. New Rossiyn Hotel.

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Miss E. M. Hoxsie, Escondido, Calif.
Mrs. M. Horn, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. L. Wray, Kansas City, Mo.
E. Wingen, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
G. Reaver, Des Moines, Iowa.
Mrs. M. A. Collins, Anaheim, Calif.
Mrs. H. D. Lease, San Bernardino, Calif.
Miss H. J. Clark, Scranton, Penna.
Mrs. H. Blitzen, Glen Ellyn, Ill.
Mrs. J. L. Adams, Thompson Falls, Mont.
F. A. Clough, Pasadena, Calif.
Miss D. Barr, Tucson, Ariz.
O. Amiek, Chicago.
E Dembitz, Louisville, Ky.
E. M. Bourne, West Falmouth, Mass.
I Rutherford, Everett, Wash.
Miss S. K. DuPuis, San Bernardino, Calif.
Mrs. H. C. S. Pinkel, Dayton, Wash.
Babcock's Pharmacy, Lewiston, Maine.
V Beouth, Medicine Hat, Alta.
R. E. Siegle, Bronx, N. Y.
Mrs. L. P. Wirth, San Diego.
Mrs. S. Adams, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. E. H. Morrison, Chicago.
J. E. Benjamin, Glendale, Calif.
Mrs. J. P. Merrill, Los Angeles.
Mrs. I. M. Freeland, San Jose, Calif.
Mrs. H. E. Goetz, Chicago.
Mrs. P. W. Derby, Los Angeles.
I. L. Tibbetts, Lawrence, Kan.
Mrs. E. E. Thorsen, San Diego.
W. L. Aubert, Coupeville, Wash.
Mrs. A. F. Gauss, Alameda, Calif.
Mrs. B. Sewell, Hollywood.
M. L. Creighton, Los Angeles.
A Prior, Nashua, N. H.
Mrs. G. R. Thomas, Lakeport, Calif.
Mrs. Boston and Daughter, Cincinnati.
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Mrs. J. Klinger, San Francisco.
M. E. Hance, Naturita, Colo.
A. E. Brookhauser, Peoria, Ill.
S. L. Foreman, Detroit.
Miss L. Matthews, San Antonio, Texas.
P. W. Thias, St. Louis.
Miss L. C. Schlesinger, Chicago.
Mrs. N. M. Rand, Los Angeles.
S. S. Watterhouse, Springfield, Mo.
Mrs. M. Meyer, Cincinnati.
Mrs. G. DeGroot, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Mrs. F. B. Hilton, Braintree, Mass.
M. Schuster, Maplewood, Mo.
C Hickman, Forsyth, Mont.
Mrs. M. E. Wissling, Milwaukee.
Our Children's Home, Inc., San Francisco.
Miss S. M. Clare, Cincinnati.
Mrs. L. Chalenor, San Francisco.
Mrs. M. Rice, Valley Junction, Iowa.
Mrs. C. F. Williams, Paris, Texas.
D and N. Way, Los Angeles.
M. E. Grossenburg, Santa Ana, Calif.
Mrs. E. Goodman, Piedmont, Calif.
Miss A. Super, Cleveland.
House of Peter Pan, Berkeley.
S L. Johnson, San Francisco.
Mrs. E. I. Thomsson, Great Falls, Mont.
M. J. Simpson, San Diego.
Mrs. B. R. Dame, Detroit.
Mrs. I. E. Carder, Kalamazoo, Mich.
M Kreng, Eston, Sask.
Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Templeton, Aberdeen, S. D.
Mrs. J. M. Welch, Los Angeles.
J. Neri, Cincinnati.
Mrs. H. L. Shore, Findlay, Ohio.
R. H. and Mrs L. M. Doerman, Cincinnati.
Mrs. H. B. Jamieson, Chicago.
Mrs. A. M. Hatfield, Wichita, Kan.
Miss A. Babson, Chicago.
Mrs. E. V. Schuster, Maplewood, Mo.
W E. K. Josselyn, Pittsfield, Mass.
Mrs. E. M. Thomas, Springfield, Mass.
A. K. Michael, Edmonton, Alta.
Mrs. A. Schneider, Cincinnati.
Mrs. K. J. Reeves, Los Angeles.
Mr and Mrs. H. L. Nelson, Missoula, Mont.
Mrs. D. Asmussen, San Francisco.
M W. Hizar, San Diego.
L. O. W. Cordrey, San Diego.
Mrs. N. Boose, Gerber, Calif.
E M. Wright, Los Angeles.
Mrs. C. E. Tasker, Santa Monica, Calif.
Mrs. E. Brophy, Calgary, Alta.
Mrs. G. G. Johnston, Roslindale, Mass.
Mrs. S. M. Craig, Spokane.
G. M. Yoss, Milwaukee.
Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Claar, New York City.
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B. Kee, No. Hollywood.
Mrs. W. G. Gracie, Lakeland, Fla.
Misses J. and F. Bettenhausen, Blue Island, Ill.
Mrs. G. Newkirk, Marion, Ind.
Mrs. H. White, Chicago.
Mrs. G. Gorski, Chicago.
J. K. Dewell, New Haven, Conn.
Mrs. M. J. Simon, Springfield, Ill.
R. C. McKitrick, Chicago.
D Skeie, New London, Conn.
Mrs. O. F. Swanson, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. E. D. Tower, Des Moines.
Mrs. M. H. Rounds, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. E. Barth, Bautzen, Germany.
U. G. Walker, McAllen, Texas.
V. Richardson, New Orleans.
M Richardson, New Orleans.
Miss Alice Oddy, Cumberland, Eng.
Mrs. R. E. Sharland, Bristol, Eng.
Mrs. B. M. Scott, Beverly Hills, Calif.
S. Staley, Honolulu.
Mrs. Sophie Lund, Oslo, Norway.
Miss L. L. Egli, London.
Mrs. G. K. Waggoner, Decatur, Ill.
T. C. Rogers, Westfield, N. J.

Vocations

Attention, Carpenters

While so many carpenters are "vacationing," many housewives would appreciate an expert appearing at their doors with painted strips of shelves three inches wide to be cut the desired length, to be placed two-thirds of the distance above the kitchen cabinet shelves, to hold spice boxes and other small articles which become easily lost.

A two-inch strip with screws two and one-half inches apart, for measuring cups, can-openers, etc., is convenient when attached to the cabinet door just beneath the shelf. If long strips of these were painted ivory and black they would suit many housewives. L. C.

Refreshments

Two small girls started a refreshment stand near a playground, and sold lemonade, roptbeer, and other cold drinks, also candy. The stand, made by their father, was put together in such a way that they could fold it on a cart and take it home each night.

They took turns keeping store, and sometimes paid another child a few cents when they wanted to go and play together. The girls' parents bought supplies wholesale, so the young business women had a thriving business, clearing on the average $17 a week. JEAN MACN.

For the Scrapbook

Wings

A mystic worm, one summer day,
A worm that dreamed 'mid creeping things
Was known to stop upon its way
And say, "I wish that I had wings."

Then all the worms that near by lay
Laughed long and loud—poor silly things!—
And cried, "Put all such dreams away;
You're but a worm—you'll ne'er have wings."

And one grave worm, more wise than all,
(Dr. of Worm Philosophy)
Shook his wise head and said, "I call
This talk of wings rank heresy."

Today I saw on wings of fire
This occult dreamer of the dust,
And as it circled glad the air
There came to me this living trust:—
That every dream and fond desire,
These longings strange for better things,
Are not in vain; sometime, somewhere,
These dreams of ours will end in wings.

—Author unknown.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

BE CALM in arguing: for fierceness makes Error a fault, and truth discourtesy.
—HERBERT

Ad-O-Grams

No. 44

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Readers who are successful in identifying the advertisements from which the bits have been taken should send in their list to the Feature Editor. (Give name of advertiser after each number, not page and column.) Be sure to mention "Ad-O-Grams No. 44." The answers and list of winners will be published four weeks from today.

In Lighter Vein

Size Is Out

"How much for this big dog?"
"Five pounds."
"For this smaller one?"
"Ten pounds."
"For this tiny one?"
"Fifteen pounds."
"How much will it cost if I don't buy a dog at all?"—*Pages Gaies* (Yverdon).

So Much

"Remember, my dear," said Aunt Kate, solemnly, "politeness costs nothing."

"Perhaps not," replied the high school freshman, "but have you ever tried signing a telegram, 'Yours very truly'"?

New Light on Old Tale

The old yarn is misleading.
Here's how the trick was done:
The hare was pinched for speeding.
And so the tortoise won.
—*Rosalie Rip-Saw.*

Accepted

"Am I good enough for you?" sighed the fond swain.
"No," said the girl candidly, "you're not; but you're too good for any other girl."—*Detroit News.*

Take It

A man came into the general store in a small town and said, "Give me a nickel's worth of asafetida."

When the clerk handed out the package, the customer said, "Charge it."

"What's your name?" asked the clerk.

"Ebenezer—" began the man.

"Here," said the clerk, "you can have the stuff. "I wouldn't write that and the name of that stuff for two nickels!"

Another Chance

Husband: "Why did you applaud that singer? She sang atrociously."

Wife: "I know that. But didn't you notice that lovely dress she was wearing? I wanted to get a better look at it."—*Vart Hem* (Stockholm)

Suitable

"What sort of clothes did the stage manager suggest we wear when we sing in public?"
"Sprinting togs!"—*Bee-Hive.*

Presents

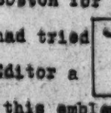
"So Janet accepted that politician?"
"Yes, she forgave his past because of his presents."

Typists, Here's Your Emblem

"Drawn" with One Key of the Typewriter by Marvin Pope for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Congressional Secretary sends the above, "drawn" with one key of his typewriter, with the suggestion that it might serve as an NRA emblem for typists and stenographers.

The cloudy and rainy weather that has prevailed around Boston for the past couple of weeks had tried its best to make the Feature Editor a bit downcast, but when he saw this emblem he cocked one eye, for it suggested that possibly some other Monitor readers might "draw" some pictures on their typewriters. One dollar will be paid for each such "drawing" accepted, so send them along. The Feature Editor will be looking for them!



The Children's Corner

Lost and Found

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A True Story

THIS is a very strange story, as you will agree when you have read it. All the same, it is true. It happened not long ago, that some children came hopping and skipping down a road on the outskirts of London. They were not looking for anything particular, or thinking of anything particular, or doing anything particular, but just keeping their eyes open for adventure as children will.

And all of a minute adventure came in a most surprising way.

Something told one of the children to stop by a gate and look in through the bars. There was a garden inside the gate, and a bush in the garden, and under the bush something brown-red and furry. It was not exactly a dog, though it was very like one, and it peered at the children with its bright eyes in a strange sort of way.

They looked at it and they looked at it, and then they decided to go up to the house and tell the lady who lived there that she had a queer sort of animal in her garden.

The lady was just the right person to deal with queer animals, and filling a dish with water, and putting a piece of cheese in her pocket, she came out at once in a businesslike fashion as if she were quite used to that sort of thing.

Putting the water down on the grass she gave an inviting call to the stranger, and out from the leaves crept a little baby fox.

It was a dear little fellow with a fine coat and tail, and seemed quite certain that the lady would be kind to it. Evidently it was very thirsty, for it lapped up all the water, but when she gave it the cheese it decided to keep it for another time, and buried it carefully in a hole it made in the ground.

"Lost children are taken care of by the police," thought the lady, "and as this is certainly a lost fox child I had better ring them up at once."

So a kind policeman arrived with an animal ambulance, and the little fox was driven off in state to a dispensary.

The little fox was well behaved, for after having had a good meal he curled himself into a tight ball inside a kennel and went sound asleep.

Meanwhile there was trouble in the home of Mr. Leslie Robinson, who lives in the same part of London, for he had lost one of his pets, and his Alsatian dog had lost the companion who played, and ate, and slept with him. The lost member of the household was none other than Dick, the baby fox.

That morning Mr. Robinson had gone for a run in his car, and because foxes like motoring just as much as dogs, Dick and the Alsatian had gone with him. But during the journey something had attracted the dog's attention, and out he jumped, running off as fast as his legs would carry him.

"Hallo!" thought Dick, "That looks jolly!" and jumped out too, and ran off as fast as his legs would carry him, which was very fast indeed; so fast, in fact, that when he finally stopped he couldn't find his way back. The big dog friend had gone, the motor had gone, Mr. Robinson had gone, and what was he to do? Something told him to creep under a bush in a garden—and here we are back at the beginning of the story again.

It only remains to be said that before his owner arrived to claim him, 25 different people living near by had asked if they could adopt the little lost fox, and letters arrived from the Bristol Zoo and from a private zoo at Oxford saying they would like to have him too.

Dick, however, is now safely back in his own home, and has promised faithfully never to run away again.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Uncle Remus and the Birds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta, Ga.

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS, familiarly known as Uncle Remus, was not only an inimitable writer of plantation stories, but one of the kindliest men who ever lived. His love for the birds that wisely chose his garden for their abode, amounted almost to a passion.

The story is told of a friend who came to visit at "Wren's Nest," as the writer's home was called. He found the front gate boarded up; so he made his way to the side gate, which led to the kitchen.

Later, he learned that the gate had been closed because a wren had built her nest in the gatepost at the front of the house, and the gentle-hearted owner had taken precautions to prevent the bird from being disturbed until the young were hatched.

Years ago, Harris made a small mail box for his own use. A pair of birds must have mistaken his intentions, for they established themselves in it, and their ownership was never contested. Even after they had gone, the kindly Uncle Remus could not associate the mail box with such prosaic things as letters and papers, and it was never used in the capacity for which it had been intended.

This mail box now occupies a place on a table in the living room at Wren's Nest.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The most densely populated—land mass in the world is Java, with an area of 48,504 square miles. In 1931 its population was estimated at 36,000,000.

A new secret alloy—made in Germany, and known as hydronalium, is reported to be as hard as steel and as light as aluminum.

A perfectly tuned bell—when properly struck, produces not only one tone but a chord of five distinct notes.

A well in the Imperial Valley—of California produces 50 tons of dry ice daily.

An English publication—reports that although American tourist trade has dropped off considerably in England, it is amply offset by an increased number of Continentals, mainly German tourists.

Brevities

Dayton Daily News: It has been estimated that it takes 89,760 dimes laid side by side to make a row a mile long, but a good many housekeepers will tell you that in these days they have to make one dime stretch farther than that.

New Yorker: Mr. Farley has practically abolished the deficit in his department. Stickers reading "We Do Our Part" should now be pasted upon those overworked and underpaid post office employees.

Atlanta Constitution: When people are satisfied with their lot, there must be a low rate of taxes on it.

Los Angeles Times: We still have faith, though, that the NRA codes are going to prove comforts, not mere blankets.

Bee Hive: Motion picture actresses, a film magazine explains, are not really as thin as the screen shows them to be. Sometimes we wish the pixis weren't, either.

Worth Knowing

WHEN COMPLETED, THE BOULDER DAM RESERVOIR WILL HOLD ENOUGH WATER TO COVER THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT TO A DEPTH OF TEN FEET

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Restaurants

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Canterbury Lunch
Pure Food—tastily prepared by American housewives and sold at reasonable prices.
80 Nassau Street
11 A. M.-2:30 P. M.

GLOUCESTER, MASS.

The White Gull
Chicken, Steak, Fish and Lobster Dinners
A la Carte Service
67 Essex Ave., Gloucester, Mass. Tel. 1148-M

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Colonial Tea Room
Just a few steps from any point "downtown." Delicious food at moderate prices.
THE HALL GALLERIES
ALBERT STEIGER COMPANY
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

CONCORD, N. H.

CINDERELLA
An Eating Place of Quality
Cooked Food, Pastry, Ice Cream
Lunches Put Up to Take Out
CONCORD, N. H. — Opp. State House

Amusements

TOPSFIELD, MASS.

SEPT. 6 7 8 9
TOPSFIELD
AGRICULTURAL — BIG MIDWAY — AUTO RACES SATURDAY
TURNING — RACES — FLOWER SHOW — WRESTLING WED. NIGHT
100 HEADLINE ATTRACTIONS!
HORSE RACING DAILY EXCEPT

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Nations Still Are Neighbors

NEVER have so many efforts been made as in the last few years to make the world conscious of its interdependence. And never, perhaps, have there been so many forces at work to strengthen the consciousness of separatism. Internationalism has been preached in every country; and in every country nationalism has become more apparent.

The contrast is extremely interesting. Many persons find it disappointing. There is a sense of disillusionment among those who were convinced that the modern tendency was toward larger and larger units, and greater and greater interlocking. They cannot understand what has happened. How is it that when everybody has paid lip service to the idea of universality—nay, when everybody has been genuinely persuaded of the need of solidarity—there should be failure after failure of the attempts to bring practice into conformity with precept? It is time to take our bearings again, and not to allow ourselves to repeat the phrases of yesterday without examining their validity today.

Looking at the external world with unprejudiced eyes, it is evident that the rulers and the masses, despite the prevalent ideology which they had accepted almost unanimously, still think chiefly in national terms. Scarcely anybody since the war has ventured to oppose the theory that commerce, finance, policy, communication, travel, machinery, morals, and a number of other manifestations of human activity, should be placed on a broader basis. Geographically, the globe would appear to have shrunk; airplanes link continent with continent, the voice of London is clearly heard in New York, the pictures of Hollywood are seen in France and China. In trade the products of America are exchanged for the products of Europe, while those of Asia and Africa are familiar in remote lands.

Nevertheless, there has been an apparent breakdown of the international machinery. Conferences have revealed the general desire for concerted action; but they have likewise revealed an astonishing recalcitrancy on the part of the individual nations. In comparatively restricted regions, such as the basin of the Danube for example, where an interchange of goods is vital to ordinary standards of living, there has been shown a reluctance to abandon the most noxious national prejudices. In a broader way, while disarmament by agreement has been recognized to be necessary, nationalist prides and fears have prevented any substantial accord. Opinion everywhere has condemned the erection of barriers to international exchanges, whether of tariffs or of money; yet when the matter is put to the proof, nations incline to withdraw within themselves and to proclaim a new autocracy.

Altogether, we have produced the amazing paradox of a conviction of international unity on one side, with the assertion of national independence on the other side. The contrast has recently become more glaring. There is open reaction against the experience and teaching of preceding years. Nationalism is in plain revolt against internationalism. Each country is bidden to look after itself, because the methods employed to reach an understanding among countries have not been successful.

That is the curious picture which is presented. Yet it is folly to oscillate from one extreme to the other. We should try to ascertain the reason for the failure of the methods hitherto employed—for the breakdown is assuredly merely a breakdown of method. We should not relinquish our consciousness of world interdependence; we should remain assured that, despite setbacks, the real tendency must be, and is, to the abolition of barriers, the pooling of our material resources, the spreading of a common culture—toward a state of affairs in which the distinction between that which is national and that which is foreign will be obliterated in that which is human.

Britain in Essence

WHEN one wished to go to England for a vacation this summer and not only didn't go to England, but did not go anywhere, there is consolation and compensation when a friend who did go shares her pilgrimage by letter in so vivid a paragraph as this:

"Also spent one day at Salisbury Plain at the 'Military Tattoo.' What a sight! Seventeen battalions, from the Scots Greys to the Royal Air Force, all in full parade dress in that vast Tidworth Arena, is a sight never to forget. Twenty-five thousand spectators and seventeen thousand soldiers singing in unison at its close in the darkness, with only a large flaming cross 'way over in the hills, 'The day thou gavest, Lord, is ended,' brought a lump like a melon into my throat. It was majestic. Never will I forget it."

If the environs of Salisbury Plain could speak, their story would go back to prehistoric England and to the almost legendary fortress of Old Sarum. Even before the Romans arrived Salisbury was important, and eventually it became the home of the Kings of Wessex. Alfred strengthened the castle, and thither Edgar summoned the assembly to form the national defense against the Danes.

And these were but foretastes of later glories, historical and ecclesiastical. Down through the years it has continued a shrine of the Empire. The military maneuvers are magnificent, but the singing may well have stirred this summer visitor to the depths, not only as a symbol of national unity, but as an expression of the essence of Britain.

Recruits for New Crusades

SHINING armor is the suitable garb of youth. Crusading is his prerogative. His gaze fixes on far summits where visions of glory shine. In his eyes the peaks are idealized, the valleys minimized, the long trail foreshortened. Thus every epoch is marked by new crusades; each age dons fresh suits of mail.

Seldom, however, have human affairs assumed a greater challenge to the crusader than today. Huddled elements of the old order fearsomely await the world's verdict, on the one hand; while, on the other, bright promises of a new order blaze from social and economic signal peaks with peculiar allure to the youthful adventurers. And by "youthful" no measure of years is indicated, but rather those ageless qualities which mark the idealistic thinker.

A cross fire of arguments—reactionary on the one hand, revolutionary on the other—greets not only the experienced crusader, but likewise the legions of young men and women who annually step forth from educational jousting fields in the United States—some 125,000 strong—ready to try lances at sterner combat.

Looking about them for guideposts, these potential wearers of the mail in all too many instances find yesterday's banners hauled down, its promises dissipated, its traditions crumbled to dust. They see the world paying forfeits for old wars, old greeds, old lusts, old hates. Reluctant to espouse an enterprise that may betray them into a quixotic bout with windmills, they are not hasty to volunteer for the new order.

Nevertheless, evidences are appearing that these modern Galahads stand ready to march under the banner of an ideal demanding new measures for success—success gauged not by the height of acquisitiveness, but rather by the breadth of humaneness.

"What a relief to feel that I no longer have to justify my existence by getting rich," is the way one young man, quoted in a recent issue of the Forum magazine, phrases it. And, further emphasizing this point of view, certain deans of colleges have been quoted as reporting that today's graduates, in greater numbers than ever, are looking for careers in public service rather than for corporation jobs or for positions as investment salesmen.

With relief from present ills as an incentive and a vision of future benefits as a goal, the new crusaders suffer no paucity of causes. The call for idealists sounds with new brilliance; a stern battle line stretches before the crusaders of today—the battle line of obsolete economic and political methods.

After all, what Sir Knight of old donned mail in a more unselfish cause than awaits the youth of today who goes forth striving for the stabilization of the economic order, or the curbing of speculation, or the increase of well-utilized leisure, or the ostracism of dubiously amassed fortunes, or the extinction of privilege, the elevation of the arts, the improvement of political personnel, the betterment of business ethics, or any of scores of ideals?

Perhaps during the intensive campaign of the next few years some pennants may be discarded, others substituted; perhaps some may be torn down. The significant thing, however, is not which pennants shall survive, but, rather, that pennants are being flown. Youth has not forgotten how to crusade. Out of the shambles of the discredited past arises the glint of shining armor!

When the Farmer Needs a Friend

TO SEE the Administration at Washington pinching pennies when dealing with the farmers is a novel spectacle. Its tendency has been all the other way. It has just authorized giving at least $110,000,000 to cotton planters and $5,000,000 to hog raisers, and may pass on as much as $120,000,000 to wheat growers. But the Government takes a hard-fisted attitude as it turns to the coöperative sums that by comparison look puny.

For the moment there is debate between the Farm Credit Administration and the largest coöperative in the country, the Farmers National Grain Corporation. The formation of this body was encouraged by the late Federal Farm Board to help the farmers handle their grain coöperatively on a national scale. It borrowed $23,000,000 from the farm board, paid back $7,000,000, and funded $10,000,000 of the $16,000,000 balance at the extraordinarily low rate of interest of one-eighth of 1 per cent.

Under the New Deal the Government proposes to raise the interest rate to 4 per cent. That is the consideration upon which the Farm Credit Administration offers to lend the big grain coöperative more money. Farm leaders declare that money can be obtained from private banking sources for around half what the Government is reported to ask.

The coöperative end of agriculture seems a curious place to bear down so hard on economy. Coöperative marketing gives the farmers a long-time chance to better themselves. When done right, it is permanent building. The scores of millions the Government is giving away to the farmers this year for crop reduction are all short-lived emergency steps. The Government has invested so vigorously in coöperation and farm leaders are generally so pleased with the progress made that Washington should continue to be liberal.

As farm chiefs agree, the Government cannot subsidize coöperative marketing; it must pay its own way. But it deserves a fair chance to do so. Just now the Administration is engaged in trying to save the farmer's home and lands by making easier terms for him. If the farm is worth generous help, why not the farm's organized business?

"Out-Socialing" Mr. Norman

MR. MONTAGU NORMAN has a fondness for sociable visits to the United States. Every five or six months he enjoys a voyage across the Atlantic. Because Mr. Norman happens to be governor of the Bank of England newspaper people are always attributing some hidden purpose to these pleasant journeys. They are compelled to do more than the usual amount of journalistic guessing, for the Norman silence is almost as impregnable as Mr. J. P. Morgan's was before the Senate inquiry.

The result is that exciting surmises get abroad to the effect that the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street has sent her potent ambassador to negotiate some momentous change in international fiscal relations. Such interpretations have been encouraged by happenings in world finance which sometimes follow Mr. Norman's return to London. But always the governor of the Bank of England insists that his visit is of no importance—merely a social call, as it were.

In the last few days Mr. Norman has once more given up the charm of England for America's hustle and bustle. Just a vacation, of course! Possibly he likes the summer climate of New York and Washington. Or perhaps he wished to inspect the Blue Eagle at close range. Or it may be he crossed the Atlantic to meet President Roosevelt. At least he has done that. One day this week he was invited to Hyde Park. With him went Mr. George L. Harrison, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Immediately stories spread. England was trying to persuade the United States to stabilize currency. Rulers of the world's two greatest banks would discuss with the President measures for Anglo-American coöperation. Britain's equalization fund was in peril. America was going to abandon intra-nationalism.

But apparently Mr. Roosevelt decided to be just as "social" as Mr. Norman. A friendly call was so managed as to be just that. The President affably welcomed the bank governors at tea. He talked with them socially among a group of people; there was no private conversation. Summer White House spokesmen made it very clear that no grave fiscal negotiations took place.

The question now is, Was Mr. Roosevelt beating Mr. Norman at his own game, or were both hoaxing the public?

On Husband-Calling

WITH the holding of a contest at Chicago's Century of Progress and the resultant award of a suitable trophy to the winner, one of the oldest of housewifery accomplishments receives more or less official recognition as a competitive art or sport. The title of champion husband-caller was duly proclaimed, contended for and won, the award going to an entrant from Illinois.

It was to be expected that the prize-winning husband-caller should be from the ranks of the agricultural helpmeets. No vocation lends itself so readily to proficiency in husband-calling as that of rural housewife, and the larger the farm, apparently, the better are the aspirant's chances for victory. The winner at Chicago has stated that the far reaches of the family domain are well beyond range of the ordinary dinner bell.

However, with the definite recognition of husband-calling as a form of competitive endeavor, it seems not quite just to wives as a whole that participation should be limited to those fortunate enough to dwell upon large farms. Just as track events include the long- and middle-distance events and the dashes, so husband-calling should have its various phases, each demanding an equal display of adeptness and each arousing an equal amount of spectator interest.

Why not husband-calling contests for apartment housewives, with the low but penetrating voice as the deciding issue? Surely the summoning of a husband from his basement garage tinkering to his eighth floor suite with the minimum of annoyance to the neighbors is a feat as deserving of recognition as the farm wife's two-mile event. And suburbanite wives, whose injunctions to trainward-dashing husbands to bring home a spool of thread are productive not of a spool of thread but of a loaf of bread, should not be denied their chance at a trophy.

The opportunities for variation are boundless, with even husband-calling relay races not beyond the range of possibility. Nor, now that the Century of Progress has impressed the seal of sanction upon this newest type of contest, need it be limited to the fair sex. Let us, by all means, not only have events for husband-callers but also competitions for wife-answerers.

Editorial Notes

If there is more than the usual amount of telephone chatter in Newton, N. J., these days, it is because company officials have issued orders that a pair of flying squirrels living in a junction box on a pole forty feet above the street shall be permitted to raise their brood undisturbed.

Now that China has, for the first time in history, adopted the use of periods, commas, and other punctuation marks in its official documents, some of us will have difficulty in finding an excuse for continuing to leave them out of our conversation.

Vacationists at Atlantic City, N. J., caught seventy-four fish in two hours, using frankfurters for bait. Perhaps they were "hot" dog fish.

Perhaps it was only to be expected that a back-to-the-soil movement would develop as people began coming back to earth.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Another Glance at Russia—Utopia Incomplete

LENINGRAD

OUR girl guide, Bolshevist to the core as she was, did not fail to point out the qualities of domesticity and kindness possessed by the last Tsar, Nicholas II. She called attention to his abandonment of the great palace of Catherine II. for the simpler quarters in the "New Palace." She did not hesitate to expatiate upon the simplicity of his life, and his eagerness to escape the pomp and formality of an autocratic court. It seemed as though it were her study to depict him as a ruler who, if let alone, would have endeavored to give to his people a wider measure of political freedom and economic prosperity. Her scathing comments were, in the main, reserved for the superstitious and aggressive Tsarina.

Only once did she show resentment. In telling the story of the shooting down of the people, bearing, in orderly state, petitions for the Tsar's attention, in the "Square of the Decembrists," she was somewhat bitter. Even then she did not put unqualified responsibility for the massacre upon Nicholas, but merely said that he retired to his country house, leaving the military authorities to shoot down the people.

Unquestionably all that this girl said had been prepared for her use by the Soviet Government. She had been trained in an official school for guides, was duly licensed, and paid by the Government. No doubt her "lecture" was identical with that given by her fellows to the other groups of visitors, hundreds in all, who followed us about the city. Moreover, wherever we went we met similar groups of Russian citizens viewing the same objects and listening attentively to the lectures of their guides.

Were they the same lectures? As yet I am unable to say. If they were, the Russians, like their foreign visitors, are being taught that the late Tsar suffered chiefly for the sins of his ancestors, and perished because an infamous system, with which he was inextricably identified, though he had no share in its establishment, had to be overthrown, and he went down in the ruins.

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It is, of course, one of the many pathetic things about the Russian Revolution that its victims were, in the main, people only remotely connected with the abuses that finally goaded the people into Red revolt. And collateral to this is the equally undeniable fact that the devoted patriots who for nearly half a century had been braving dungeons and the terrors of Siberian exile in order to carry on revolutionary propaganda, were not the men honored by the Soviet Government.

It was, I think, in the 1880's, that the Century Magazine commissioned George Kennan to visit Russia and Siberia and tell for American readers the story of the revolutionary movement and the methods of its suppression. Many of the men with whom Kennan then met were living at the time the Bolshevists acquired power, but none participated in the Government then formed. Indeed the earlier revolutionary movement was mainly fostered and prosecuted by the bourgeois, while the object of the Bolshevists has been the extirpation —"liquidation" is their milder word for it—of the bourgeoisie. In the pursuit of this end they have perpetrated barbarities such as the men for whom Kennan aroused the sympathy of America never endured.

The massacres perpetrated in the name of the emancipation of the proletariat have not been paralleled since St. Bartholomew's Day. The Gay-Pay-Oo awakens more dread and horror than the Tsar's Cheka. And not in the reign of the most autocratic of the Romanoffs, not even in the days of Catherine II herself, was there any such wholesale denial of political liberty, of the freedom of speech, or of action as under the reign of Stalin. The men who first led revolutionary sentiment in Russia might well turn in the graves to which the successful revolutionists sent many of them.

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This is not to say that there was not back of the final revolution, as of the earlier efforts, a lofty humanitarian idealism. The ambition to secure for all men and women a comfortable livelihood during their active days, and security against want in the event of sickness or old age, is surely in no way to be condemned. The revolt against privilege, as expressed in autocratic power over life and liberty, or more materially in the barbaric luxury of Tsars and Grand Dukes, is only to be applauded. There is no sanctity attached to the capitalistic system which makes revolt against it wicked. Indeed we are observing in the United States today a revolt against what were a few years ago esteemed the basic truths of democracy, industrialism and finance. No one can tell how far that revolt may go.

But the Bolshevists in overthrowing, at one stroke, the established Government, the social organization of the people, the capitalistic system and the accepted religion, set for themselves a task of reconstruction which, at the moment, seems impossible of fulfillment. Nobody can say whether the communistic organization of a great state is practicable. The Bolshevists are trying to demonstrate that it is, but the appearance of Leningrad and its people suggests that the demonstration is far from complete—indeed, that up to the present moment it is emphatically discouraging.

They tell us that they have eradicated the slums, But to the observant eye the whole city is a slum. The people are all fed, they say. But the long queues outside the food shops, the unappetizing display in their windows, the Spartan fare on hotel menus suggest the food on which the Prodigal Son subsisted. The people, we are told, share in pleasures and refinements denied them during the days of capitalism. It is indeed true that the art galleries, museums and palaces closed to the people during capitalistic days are now open to all—and it is to the unending credit of the Bolshevists that they have respected centers of culture as revolutionists never before did.

But the ordinary comforts, even some of the decencies of life, are denied to practically all today, as under the Tsarist régime they were withheld from many. No one can walk Leningrad's streets without appreciating the biting force of Balfour's remarks to the Soviet Ambassador: "You have certainly succeeded in making the rich poor, but I cannot see that you have made any of the poor rich!"

Bologna, a Scholar Who Makes Money

By SIDNEY A. CLARK

IT IS a queer ironical chance that has caused the name of one of Italy's most distinctive, most aristocratic cities to be grafted upon the street language of America as a synonym of insincerity. Bologna has shown its strength in living down the curious and senseless implications of its celebrated sausage and climbing always to new heights of achievement in the realm of scholarship and of material advancement.

It is the key city of the Æmilian Way, an extraordinary Roman road which runs as straight as a shot arrow for 300 kilometers from Piacenza to Rimini. A half dozen important towns beside those just mentioned are linked by this road, and Bologna is the unchallenged captain of the company. It is also a sort of halfway station between Florence and Venice.

Scholarship always gives distinction and Bologna has this in rich measure. Half the great men of Italy, it seems, from Dante to Marconi, have been connected with its university as student or lecturer, and its star burns on undimmed, ranking in magnitude with the stars of Heidelberg, Grenoble and Upsala.

Now it sometimes happens that a scholar is not too meticulous about his appearance. He leaves his clothes unpressed, his locks uncut, and if a spot or two find its stealthy way to his shirt front or his coat lapel, what matter? As for money, that is filthy lucre not to be stacked in the scales against a new discovery in the minutiæ of chemistry, or a new theory concerning the authorship of some classic. Bologna is different. It seasons its scholarship with a certain civic smartness and it makes no secret of its pleasure in money. Under its ancient arcades, some round-arched and Roman, some pointed and Gothic, gleam the brightest and most luxurious modern shops. In the spring of '33, when stark depression cast its shadow on the whole world, it seemed to me that three cities, all in Italy, had maintained their full brightness, cheer and hope. They were Rome, Milan and this city of scholarship, Bologna.

Business must, I suppose, have been severely hit, for the prices were sharply lower than in 1929, but the good cheer was at par. I bought—and ate—a remarkable meal here at a total cost of 5 lire, worth, at that time, just a quarter of a dollar. The place was bright, everybody was happy, and the waiter was obviously content with the 2-cent tip which was included in the price.

Around the corner in Bologna's three-ply central square there is always immense activity. If there is not so much money as the Bolognese would like, there is nevertheless enough optimism to make up for the deficit.

I cannot write of Bologna without bias. It always braces me up when I see it. Here in 1906, or maybe 1902, I saw my first movie, and I remember it vividly. A delivery boy with a dozen hat boxes flickered through a garden gate and bumped head on into a flickering servitor so that all the boxes fell. A scream of laughter filled the house, but there was as much gasping as there was laughter. How was it *possible*, everybody was asking, and I, too, that you could actually see that fellow walk into the garden as plain as anything and bump into the servant. It was weird and exciting.

Even then, Bologna was abreast of the times. It has never lagged and often it has led, as, for instance, when it first taught human anatomy in the thirteen hundreds. Today it is again in the van helping to drag humanity out of the slough of despond.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Disarming the Gangsters

ALL students of criminology long have realized that the traditional American policy in regard to the sale and possession of firearms ultimately must be modified. The agreements which the department of justice has been negotiating with the manufacturers of firearms are only a small beginning. The time must come, if crime is to be reduced to the minimum, when the firearms in the possession of the public will be carefully checked as in the more orderly European countries.

But that reform is not something which can be effected in one year or even a dozen years. The tardiness of the machine gun agreements is a testimonial to the strength of pioneer tradition in regard to firearms. Indeed, the almost unrestricted sale of these guns, at a time when they were being used for gang warfare and for practically nothing else, would have been possible in no other country than the United States, and it was possible here because of that stubborn belief that this is still a pioneer country. . . .

Really, it is silly. . . . The world is changed, and the youthful training in the handling of the rifle, which formerly stood America in such good stead, today would not be of such importance.

But even if it were, the frontier is gone and the training of young men in the handling of the rifle cannot be left to tradition and necessity. It is only a sentimental attachment to the past that enables us, at the present stage of American development, to imagine that the unrestricted sale of firearms maintains the old system of home training. Millions and millions of boys are growing up in the cties today who know nothing of firearms. The traditional leniency of the law merely makes it easy for the hoodlums and the perpetrators of violent crimes to keep themselves well armed.—*Morning Oregonian* (Portland, Ore.).

"What, No Spinach?"

NOT merely parental infallibility but a popular dietetic theory is challenged by an Illinois scientist's report of how fifteen children selected their own meals in the course of a four-year experiment. The report is significant because there was not a stomach ache from any of the 37,500 meals that were eaten, and because the children never repeated on spinach after trying it once.

In recording a triumph of personal tastes over dietetic theory the study is almost revolutionary. The rebuff to spinach, however, amounts to lèse majesté. Long extolled for its vitamins rather than loved for its own sake, spinach has many admirers but few real friends. It is not so much a food as a duty. A menu without it is frequently looked upon as a covenant with indigestion and a league with anemia. Once spinach reigned supreme; now its virtues will be debated at a thousand dinner tables.

Whether they knew it or not, the fifteen children in Illinois were conducting a noble experiment. The results may or may not win parental favor but they at least tend to confirm the Marx brothers' contention. "It would be a better world for the children if the parents ate the spinach."—*New York Evening Post*